Veterinary Experience

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By...

S. A. Tuttle,

Veterinary

Surgeon...

A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR THE

CURE OF DISEASES OF

THE HORSE.

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Veterinary Experience

An invaluable treatise on the horse; the diseases which afflict; the remedies which cure...

OF PRACTICAL VALUE TO EVERY HORSE OWNER

By S. A. TUTTLE, V. S.

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Boston, Mass.,
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Introductory.

In preparing this book for the public it has been my sincere effort to embody therein nothing but what has proved of practical value.

Theory is a grand thing in its way; experience however is far better.

I deal herein with facts, and with facts only. Theory is not enough. Nothing is proved by it. In effect it is no better than a guess. Often a pretty shrewd guess I'll admit.

In treating anything so valuable as equine life, however, it is safest to discard all theory as quickly as facts are obtained.

I have aimed to do this during the many years I have practiced as a veterinary surgeon. The large and successful practice which I have built up proves the reward of my aim.

Over a dozen years ago I placed on the market a line of remedies which were compounded from prescriptions I used daily in my practice with complete success.

At the present day these remedies are possessed of world-wide fame. They are successful remedies and are used and endorsed by prominent horse owners the world over.

This book is called into being through the success attained by these remedies.

It will serve to answer the thousands of enquiries I receive yearly from owners of horses who seek more extended and more reliable information regarding the care of their horses than they can at present obtain in any convenient and serviceable form.

It is written and published without any intention of making money therefrom or selling the same. This book will be gladly given to anyone sufficiently interested in maintaining the good

health of their horses to send for one dozen of any of the various remedies mentioned on page 11.

I make no pretense to its being a polished literary effort.

Plain facts demand plain statements and such I have sought to give.

Without giving offense to modesty I claim this book is valuable to every present or prospective owner of a horse.

I offer it to the public as a work embodying the knowledge and experience gained by a lifetime devoted not only to the study of this subject, but also to the actual practice of veterinary medicine and surgery.

In its pages will be found a fund of information regarding the more common ailments and diseases to which the horse is subject together with a reliable description of the proper treatment to effect a cure.

Regarding the remedies advised but a word need be said here.

The thousands of testimonials to the efficacy of these remedies that have been received proves their value conclusively.

Because of failures which may have occurred in your experience with other so-called remedies, do not be ever skeptical of the possibility of a line of remedies being compounded which will accomplish the ends claimed.

Medical science, particularly in so far as it concerns the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, has in late years advanced amazingly. There need be now but little left to chance, but little guessed at, for from EXPERIENCE we now secure definite and actual results, and of experience I claim a full measure.

In the main portion of this book are given correct illustrations of the structure of the horse. All parts, bones, muscles and organs are correctly shown and a careful study of these illustrations will enable you to obtain a more useful idea of how the different diseases attack the animal and will place you in a position, with a little care and thought, to correctly determine exactly what disease or ailment you have to deal with, and so render a cure more speedily effected.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Six Standard Remedies.

Tuttle's Elixir This remedy has acquired wide fame among horse owners. And with good reason. It is a wonderful remedy because it is the result of the most advanced discoveries in veterinary medicine. It is totally different from all other remedies intended to accomplish a similar purpose. It is not an ordinary liniment. It accomplishes more than any ordinary liniment could ever accomplish.

The reason is plain. Ordinary liniments are compounded on a radically wrong formula. They are intended to penetrate to the seat of the disease they are set to attack. While they may penetrate all right, this penetration is harmful. There is no curative action to it. When these ordinary liniments penetrate to the seat of the disease their next action is to scatter the cause throughout the system. A strong constitution can survive this treatment, but a weakened one will fail under it.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR works on an entirely different principle. It acts on a medically correct principle, as a COUNTER-IRRITANT, drawing the disease to the surface. A healthy circulation is set up back of it, thus enabling Nature to speedily throw off the disease.

While this is practically the result of a new discovery, experience proves it is the only safe and reliable method of curing such diseases and afflictions to which the equine race is subject, as Colic, Black Water, Scouring, Stoppage of the Bowels and Water Chills, Lung Fever, Spinal Meningitis, Weak Back, Inflamma- of the Bowels, Kidneys or Lungs, Contracted or Knotted Cords, Curbs, Splints, Shoe Boils (when first started), Bruises, Flesh Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Catarrh, Sprains, Cockle Joints, Callous of all kinds, Horse Ail, and Spinal Diseases, etc.

While it cures a number of disases it is not a cure-all. Certain diseases have characteristics or causes in common with each other and are thus susceptible to treatment with the same remedy, provided it be the right one, although the method of treatment will vary in each instance.

The methods of treating the various diseases for which TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is intended are described in detail in the succeeding pages of this book and the treatment for any specified disease can be readily found by consulting the index.

In using this ELIXIR it is often considered as a blister because it produces the same reaction. It is not a blister however but sweats and draws the secretion through the skin without disturbing the bulbs of the hair, and without changing the hair unless the scabs which form when applied externally are pulled off.

An important point in connection with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is that it will not take hold of any part except that which is affected.

When given internally, as for Colic, etc., the Elixir, if the horse's mouth has canker, will cause water blisters, sometimes so large as to cause the lips to puff out and look badly. This does no harm and in fact is a benefit to the horse. Don't be afraid to give the horse as many doses as the disease requires on account of this, as the mouth will be all right and natural in a short time.

Many diseases arise from poisonous secretions in the system. Because of this, various compounders of medicines worked on the theory of poison being an antidote for poison. In the cases of horse diseases arising from this cause, this was soon proved a wrong theory, and a dangerous one.

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is positively non-poisonous. It is composed of health-giving extracts from herbs, roots, barks and other portions of the vegetable kingdom.

While the theory of counter-irritation is not new, I claim to have attained to its highest application in TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

The discovery of this remedy resulted from years of patient study and experiment.

Years back, soon after I became the owner of a large number of horses, I realized that with the remedies available at that time

it was impossible to cope successfully with many of the diseases affecting the horse.

In endeavoring to discover a remedy possessing a reaction similar to that of the old fly blister, without its hurtful results, I first arrived at the conclusions that made the discovery a success of my Elixir possible.

Counter-irritation as performed by this remedy draws the affection to the surface, invariably restores the circulation to a healthy condition, and thus reunites breaches, heals ulcerous formations, and removes diseased action, by assisting nature through relieving the diseased part of its unhealthy condition.

In cases of serious joint affections, such as sprains, ring-bone, curb, etc., etc., as the cure progresses, the diseased surface will often present a bad appearance, but this condition is no cause for worry. It is a natural and favorable result. Always bear in mind when using TUTTLE'S ELIXIR that however badly diseased the surface may appear, that such disease has been brought from the inside, and that a cure is being quickly brought about, as the surface trouble will heal rapidly as soon as the disease is wholly brought from its original seat.

I have had hundreds of horses under my care at all times for years and have been extremely successful in treating them. This success I give the greatest credit for to my various remedies, and chiefly to TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

Are warranted to put a horse in good condition when all other means fail. Their virtues have been thoroughly tested and experience has proved them to be positive in their action. That they do exactly as I claim, is proven by the strong endorsements that have been given them by prominent horsemen.

No better blood purifier than these powders is known to the world of veterinary science. As in the human race, many diseases arise from impure blood, so we find in the equine race a similar condition. The horse of the present day leads an artificial life. He is often fed improperly and housed improperly. The air he breathes, the food he eats, the water he drinks, are not always as they should be. Many other conditions exist which cause an impure condition of the blood.

TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS are a specific for impure blood and all diseases arising therefrom. They are a sure cure for unhealthy skin, rough coat, all digestion troubles, loss of appetite, results of over-feed, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of Head, Eyes, Throat, Windpipe, Lungs, Liver and Kidneys.

They will prevent Colic and Wasting from Worms, Bots in the Stomach, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Pink Eye, Mucous Membrane and Glands, Influenza, Lung Troubles, Sore Throat or Quinsy, Bronchitis, Inflamed Air Passages and Lungs, Pleuro Pneumonia, Labored or Difficult Breathing, Epizootic, Spasmodic Wind, Painful, Scanty or Bloody Urination and Dropsy are also diseases for which these powders are a cure and a positive prevention.

They will regulate the bowels when too loose and will keep them from scouring. They also eradicate all humors, produce a glossy coat and keep the animal in fine spirits. Vertigo, Staggers and all other diseases depending on impaired digestion will be prevented by the timely use of TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS.

General Directions: Give one tablespoonful morning and night. Moisten the feed as the POWDER will adhere to it and prevent it from sifting through. For special and complete directions see the descriptions of the different diseases in succeeding pages also see next page.

Tuttle's American Worm Powders Will be found a boon of the greatest value. Never before has so complete and perfect a preparation been put upon the market. These Powders were thoroughly experimented with before being offered to the public. Not until I had found them to be unfailing in hundreds of successive cases did I feel satisfied that I had a thoroughly reliable remedy for worms in horses.

They act quickly and will positively clear out both worms and eggs and also assist in restoring the animal to a healthy condition.

Whip worms, pin worms and tape worms have to get out when the horse afflicted with them is treated with these powders.

There is no doubt of this. Thousands have tried them and they have never failed. To obtain the best results I recommend that they be given in connection with TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS, as directed below. When so given, I warrant that they will put a horse in the most perfect condition that could be wished for.

General Directions: To keep the animal in condition and clear out the eggs, grubs or worms that infest it, use one tablespoonful of the WORM POWDERS at night and the same quantity of CONDITION POWDERS in the morning, mixed with the food. In severe cases of worms, take one-third of a package of WORM POWDERS three times a week, mixed with hot mash.

If above directions are followed the horse will be entirely freed from this annoyance.

Tuttle's White Star Liniment

This great remedy has, by many horsemen, been called the greatest discovery of the age. It is undoubtedly a fact that it has no equal as a quick cure for Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, Proud Flesh, etc. Its action is two-fold. It drys out the pus and poisonous matter which gathers around old sores, etc., and also heals the part affected with great rapidity, when TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is used in connection with it, as it must be. Yet it heals it naturally and safely. No scars or blemishes remain to mark where the sore once was. Its healing has been so complete that the affected part cannot be detected. The skin is restored to its natural condition and the hair grows out as well as formerly.

No other remedy has ever accomplished these great results. TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT has no equal as a healing and drying agent and a brief trial will convince the most skeptical of its merits.

Its application is simplicity itself. Simply shake the bottle well and throw a portion of its contents into the diseased spot. This is to be repeated twice daily until the trouble is healed.

TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT will be found of great assistance when used in connection with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR in the in the treatment of many diseases for which an outward application is required.

Detailed and specific treatment will be found described in those pages later on, which deal with the cause, symptoms and cure of those various diseases to which the horse is subject.

Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment is a perfect remedy for Hard and Cracked Hoofs, and all Diseases of the foot. It is also a healing ointment and can be safely used wherever such a remedy is required.

If the feet are hard and dry, remove the dirt by washing well and when partially dry apply the ointment thoroughly around the frog and inside the shoe. It will, when so applied, soften the foot and render it moist and healthy. This treatment should be followed once a day. It will grow new feet, if rubbed well into the skin all around the foot just above the hoof. For other diseases see specific treatment and directions.

In treating many external diseases, this Ointment will be found to prove particularly valuable.

After the disease has been well brought out to the surface under treatment with the Elixir, it will be found useful to apply the ointment at intervals to the surface to assist in healing and cleaning up.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE
FAMOUS REMEDIES.

TUTTLE'S FAMOUS REMEDIES are sold by the majority of Druggists, Medicine dealers, Harness dealers, and the trade generally. Any dealer will obtain them for you, or they will be sent direct by express on receipt of price:

... PRICE LIST. ...

Tuttle's Elixir,	**50c per bottle,**	**$4.00 per doz.**
Tuttle's Amer. Condition Powders,	**25c per package,**	**2.00 per doz.**
Tuttle's Amer. Worm Powders,	**25c per package,**	**2.00 per doz.**
Tuttle's Hoof Ointment,	**50c per jar.**	**4.00 per doz.**
Tuttle's White Star Liniment,	**50c per bottle,**	**4.00 per doz.**
Tuttle's Family Elixir,	**50c per bottle,**	**4.00 per doz.**

Remember, We Send no Goods by Mail.

Remember, there are no other remedies so highly endorsed and no others which will give such general satisfaction.

Address all Orders and Correspondence to

S. A. TUTTLE, V. S., 27 Beverly St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Tuttle's Family Elixir.

As TUTTLE'S ELIXIR for the horse is the standard preparation of its kind so is TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR the standard remedy for various diseases which afflict the human race. I have, in this Elixir, endeavored to offer to the public an unfailing cure for La Grippe, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, and all joint affections, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc., at a price which would enable every one to receive the benefits to be deirived from its use, and secure relief from suffering and torture. It is a particularly safe preparation and is positively non-poisonous, being composed of gums, oils, and vegetable extract, carefully selected by experienced hands and compounded by an experienced chemist.

The same grand medical principle upon which TUTTLE'S ELIXIR for the horse acts is also the principle which governs TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR. It doesn't "penetrate" as other liniments are claimed to do, but instead draws all inflammation to the surface and restores a natural and healthy circulation.

This point should be given the attention of all sufferers, particularly those afflicted with Rheumatism and all joint affections.

The principle which governs a "counter irritant" such as TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR is a most important one. Experience proves it the safest and surest principle for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Lame Back, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Toothache, poisonous bites, Corns, Chilblains, Bunions, Frost Bites, Burns, Etc.

It is perfectly harmless and can be used freely to bathe any part of the body.

With age the color of the Elixir may become changed, but its curative properties will remain as good as when first put up, provided it is kept corked tight.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Directions For .. .. Using. .. For Rheumatism and all Joint Affections : Rub the parts freely with the Elixir or saturate a flannel well with Elixir and let it remain on next day. In hard cases take ten to twenty drops before each meal in sweetened water, and continue the same until well.

For Sore throat: Bathe the throat, and reduce with double quantity of water, and gargle the throat often. For Cholera Morbus: One teaspoonful to one-half glass, with sugar, once every fifteen minutes until relieved. For Women: Caked breasts, apply freely with a flannel to the parts affected. For Lameness: Lame back, use a flannel wet with Elixir, leave on next day dry; use the same way for lame knee or joint. Sure cure for Cold and Asthma: Take, on going to bed, from half to a teaspoonful in half a cup of warm water, sweetened to taste, apply a flannel, saturated with Elixir, to the chest. Try it, a sure cure and relief at once. For La Grippe, Pneumonia or Croup: Take from 10 to 25 drops of the Elixir in warm water or milk sweetened. Bathe chest and throat thoroughly with the Elixir, then wet a flannel with the same and lay across the chest. For sick Headache: Take from 10 to 25 drops in warm water sweetened, and bathe the *Head well with the Elixir*. For Coughs and Colds: Take from 10 to 25 drops in sweetened water on going to bed. For an ordinary headache simply bathe the head well with the Elixir.

Caution In these days a successful remedy is followed by a host of imitations which seek to trade upon the reputation of the original.

Do not be misled into accepting any imitation or substitute for TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR. There is no other remedy which will give equal satisfaction. The genuine has my fac-simile signature on every package, and retails for 50 cents a bottle at most drug stores.

For Athletes This remedy will prove a boon to athletes in training. It will not only assist in developing and hardening the muscles but will prevent them from stiffening and will prevent and ward off chills after exercise. Bathe the limbs well with the Elixir and also use it freely in rubbing down. After hard work or violent exercise bathe the limbs well with the Elixir and a healthy, natural circulation will be restored. There will then be no dangerous results following "cooling off" and the muscles will be kept strong and pliable, and will not become stiff and sore.

General Hints.

Care of the Horse when sick and well; Feeding; Ventilation and Light; Grooming; Nursing; Administering Medicines, etc.

He who gives his attention to the prevention, in so far as is possible, of sickness of the horses he may own or have in his care, will study to remove the commonest causes of disease.

Insufficiency of light and improper ventilation are common defects in our horse-stables. Exposure to draughts in the stable and out, whether through carelessness or otherwise; improper and irregular feeding; lack of proper grooming; and want of attention to the other details in the proper care of the horse are are all predisposing causes to sickness and irregularities.

When we take into consideration the extreme similarity in the anatomy of horse and man, and realize the little difference existing between the duties performed by their vital functions, we readily understand that the horse is an animal of the higher order and, being such, requires competent and careful attention.

A safe rule for those who would seek to prevent sickness in their horses is for them to be as considerate, or even more so, of their animals as they are of themselves.

Never allow the horse to stand in a draught. Exposure brings on diseases which kill thousands of horses annually. To avoid chilling draughts in the stable see that the ventilation is so arranged that the air currents will pass in front of the horses noses, instead of sweeping across their backs and sides.

Cover the horse with a blanket in cold or damp weather as soon after coming into the stable as possible.

If TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is used as a wash as soon as the horse comes in the best results will follow. Sponge the animal well with a strong solution, all over the body, blanket, and let stand. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR will keep up the circulation on the outside until the animal becomes cooled off on the inside, and the muscles will not become affected with stiffness, nor will he be liable to chills, etc.

Dark stables are considered one of the chief causes of blindness in horses. See that the stable is well lighted and in such a manner that no direct glare of light falls on the horses' eyes.

Feeding Whatever the horse is fed, one of the first things aimed at should be that his meals should occur at regular hours. Irregular feeding will tend to derange the digestive system more, perhaps, than any other single cause. The matter of proper feeding is one that can only be determined by experience in each individual case. Rarely will two horses reach their best if each is fed the same amount and kind of feed.

The secret of successful feeding lies in giving such a ration, both in quantity and quality as shall maintain the animal in a healthy vigorous condition without causing it to fatten. This secret can only be gained by care and attention, changing the food as occasion demands. Even then, the changing seasons will require further changes in the food.

Draught or working horses and driving horses should be fed differently. The former requires rough feed judiciously balanced with food of a highly nutritious nature. The latter, particularly if used on long distances or for fast traveling, should be given but little hay, and that mainly at night (supper).

Oats and mixed feed are the best food for horses in general. Cracked corn is generally hurtful for feeding purposes.

The matter of proper feeding can be best solved by each horse owner by studying carefully the needs of his different animals, always bearing in mind that a change of diet is as necessary for the horse as for a man.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Feeding Sick Horses. The best food for sick horses is green food, in season. Boiled oats, when green food is not obtainable, is to be highly recommended. A peck of oats is allowed to simmer in four times that amount of water for four or five hours and then set aside to cool. Mix a quart of this with a quart of bran for a small feed. Bran-mash, cut feed, carrots and oat-meal gruel, are also excellent.

Grooming is a matter that should be carefully and conscientiously attended to. Its object is not simply to remove the mud or other external dirt, to give the horse a better appearance. The purpose of grooming is to cleanse the skin and hide of the scurf and dust which constantly accumulates and clogs the pores of the skin.

When the horse returns to the stable at night his coat should be washed with a lotion composed of one bottle of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR to 4 quarts of water. This will prevent the hide from becoming scurfy and dirty, will make grooming easier, and will keep the skin clean and the coat bright and glossy.

The brush, and a stiff straw brush is to be preferred to a comb, should be applied vigorously each day to every part of the surface. The legs, particularly, should be thoroughly cleansed, as neglect in this particular often leads to scratches or grease heel and similar diseases.

Nursing A horse when sick should receive added care and attention. See that there is plenty of fresh air but no draught. A box stall of good size is recommended, away from the other horses and in a quiet part of the stable. Keep the stall completely clean and always keep the floor liberally covered with clean bedding. Never try to urge the sick horse to eat but tempt its appetite with a change of diet. Give food in small quantities if the horse's appetite is poor. Watch the horse attentively, and a course of feeding and nursing can soon be rightly determined upon.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Administering Medicines... More or less serious consequences often attend the common method of administering medicine. By nature the horse is intended to take its food and drink from the surface of the earth, and if the horse's head is raised much beyond the horizontal position he swallows with difficulty, and if forced still higher the fluid escapes into the windpipe and thence into the chest, from which there is no escape for it. Elevate the head as little as possible in giving medicine, which in the case of liquids should be contained in a strong bottle. Give only a mouthful at a time and wait until that is swallowed before giving another, and if the horse doesn't swallow readily, put a little clear water from another bottle in his nostrils, and he will then swallow freely and at once.

The Diseases of Horses and Their Cure.

In the following pages it is not intended to criticize the opinions and modes of practice of those who have heretofore been heard on this subject. The reader, who may have given heed to those methods and opinions, can tell whether they have been satisfactory and successful or not.

My effort is simply to give in an intelligent and consise manner such information as I have acquired through many years of study and actual practice as a veterinary.

None of the information here given is of a theoretical nature. It is entirely practical knowledge—the result of actual and extensive experience.

A complete work is not attempted. This book is not intended as an aid to any would-be "horse-doctor," but instead, it is hoped

that it will prove a guide, of value to the horse owner when in need of information of the nature its pages furnishes. To such, it is hoped that it will prove of value and that each consultation of its pages will bring a satisfactory reward.

The treatment indicated in all cases can be relied upon as the very best, and where the use of my special remedies is suggested, the close following of directions will be amply repaid.

Six... Points

Deserving first consideration on taking up the subject of the diseases of the horse and their cure, are embraced in a consideration of the structural formation of the animal.

These points we will class as systems, which while working to a certain extent independently of each other, are all necessary to the complete organism.

They are—

First.—The bony system, or skeleton, which serves as a frame-work supporting all the other parts.

Second.—The muscular system, by which the other parts are made active.

Third.—The nervous system, which includes the brain and controls all other organs.

Fourth.—The digestive system, which prepares the nourishment for the body.

Fifth.—The circulating system, by which the prepared nourishment is carried throughout the body.

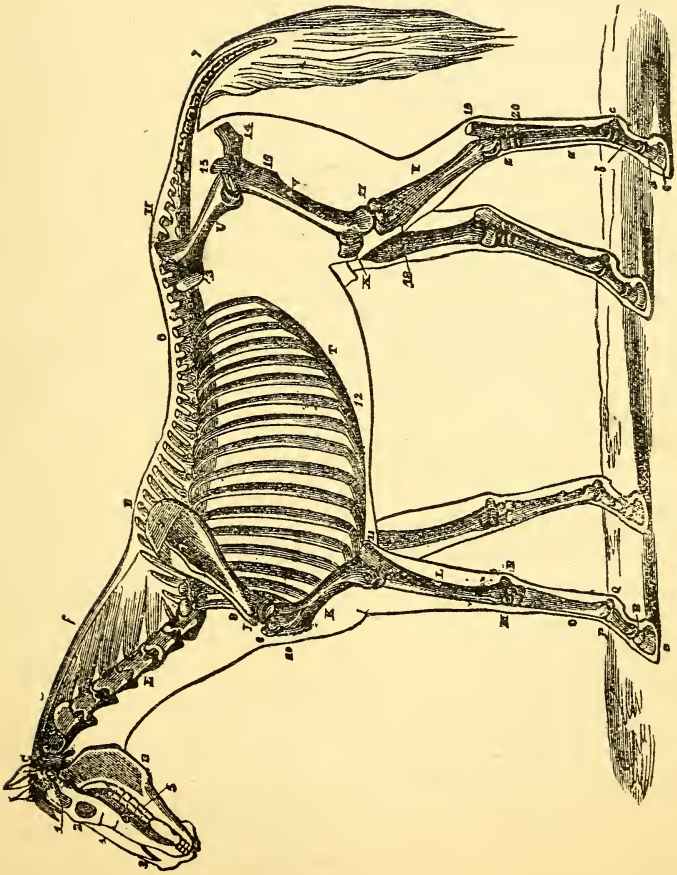
Sixth.—The excreting system, by which the deletrious substances produced by the wear of the tissues are removed from the body.

These six points are important and should be studied by every horse owner who has the welfare of his horses at heart.

From a study thereof a better understanding of the diseases of the horse will be obtained.

It is also important to remember that few diseases exist without a cause, and until the cause is determined and removed but little hope can be had of a permanent cure.

Taking up these points as above in detail we find that the



SKELETON OF THE HORSE.

Skeleton of a Horse or frame-work of bone is composed of two-hundred and forty-seven bones, as follows:

1. Bones of the skull, ... 10
2. Bones of the spinal column and tail, embracing: 7 cervical, 18 dorsal, 6 lumbar and 17 caudal vertebræ. . . . 48
3. Bones of the face, jaws, etc., embracing: 18 bones in the face, and lower jaw; 40 teeth; 4 bones in each ear, and 5 bones at the base of the tongue, ... 71
4. Bones of the thorax, embracing: 18 bones on each side and the sternum in the middle, ... 37
5. Bones of the pelvis, ... 3
6. Bones of locomotion, embracing in front: the scapular, humerus, os brachii, 8 carpal bones, 3 metacarpals, os suffraginis, os coronæ, os pedis, os naviculare, 2 ossa sesamoideæ; total, 20 on each side, ... 40

   And behind: the femur, petella, tibia, fibula, 6 tassal bones, 3 metatarsals, os suffraginis, os coronne, os pedis, os navicular, 2 ossa sessamoideæ; total 19 on each side, . . 38

A study of the key below and the chart in the next page will enable one to obtain a comprehensive idea of the relations of the various bones.

KEY TO CHART ON PAGE 19.

A. Head.
B. Lower Jaw.
C. Atlas, or first vertebra of Neck.
D. Axis, or second vertebra of Neck.
E. The remaining five cervical vertebræ.
F. Spinous process of back withers.
G. Dorsal and Lumbar vertebræ.
H. Sacrum; base of croup.
I. Coccygeal, or tail bones.
J. Scapula, or shoulder blade.
K. Humerous, or arm bone.
L. Radius, or bone of fore-arm.
M. Carpal, or knee bones.
N. Trapezium, or bend of bone.
O. Metacarpal, or cannon bone.
P. First Phalanx, or pastern bone.
Q. Large sesamoid bone.
R. Second phalanx, or coronet bone.
S. Third phalanx, or foot bone.
T. Ribs.
U. Coccyx, or croup bone.
V. Femur, or thigh bone.
X. Patella.
Y. Tibia, or leg bone.
Z. Hock. or tarsal bones.
a. Cannon, or metatarsal bones.
b. First phalanx, or pastern bone.
c. Large sesamoid.
d. Second phalanx, or coronet bone.
e. Third phalanx, or foot bone.
f. Superior band of cervical ligament.

1. Zygomatic arch.
2. Orbital cavity.
3. Nasal, or face bones.
4. Incisor teeth.
5. Molar teeth.
6. Scapulo-humeral, or shoulder arm joint.
7. Acromion process, or spine of the shoulder blade.
8. Hollow of the shoulder blade.
9. Cartilage of shoulder blade.
10. Superior tuberosity of the humerous.
11. Olecranon, or elbow bone.
12. Cartilage of the ribs.
13. Haunch, external and internal angle of ilium.
14. Sachium, posterior angle of the ilium.
15. Great trochanter.
16. Small trochanter.
17. Articulation between femur and tibia.
18. Superior tuberosity of tibia.
19. Calcaneum.
20. Head of the fibula.

Diseases Of the Bones And Joints.

The various diseases affecting the bones and joints of the horse are usually of so complicated a nature that none but an experienced veterinary should attempt to doctor them. In fact, the most of them, owing largely to the peculiarities of structure of the various bones, are so complex in nature and symptoms that any descriptions of them would not enter into the scope of this work. The more common will be considered briefly.

Capped Hock

Affects the point of the hock-joint and is of two kinds: One that is a tense fluctuating swelling, which causes lameness, and at times the formation of abscesses; the other is a soft swelling, partaking of the character of a tumor, does not usually cause lameness, and arises usually from the hock striking against some hard object, such as a whiffletree. As it often indicates a kicker, either in harness or the stable, the value of the animal affected is lessened. Also because, if neglected, either of these forms become an unsightly blemish, treatment should be begun at once on the appearance of the trouble.

TREATMENT. Keep wet with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR twice a day. Apply as much as the hair will hold, and do not bandage. In the acute form use the ELIXIR as above, and nitrate of potash to the amount of one tablespoonful, in the drinking water, three times a day, until the disease turns.

Contracted Feet

This is more an effect of disease than a cause or a disease in itself. It usually consists of an effort of the hoof to adapt itself to a wasted condition within its structure. It is a fertile cause of lameness. It is often due to the amimal having been lame when young, causing him to avoid putting weight upon the limb affected, thus allowing loss of function and wasting. Treatment should be directed to forcing the contraction to expand, and holding it there that the interior structure may retain its vigor and natural strength and size. For that reason, the following directions, if faithfully followed, will never fail to give satisfactory results.

Treatment. To prepare the horse's foot for shoeing, the preparation used is two quarts of raw onions, mashed; two quarts of soft soap; add oil meal enough to make it the right thickness: then place it upon a square piece of canvas or bag. Weave a rope in through the material used for putting on the poultice, just above the coronet. Ferment it for three days by heating with hot water, once in 24 hours,—not changing the poultice. In three days take the horse to be shod. Cut the foot all it will bear, so that you can spring the inside of the foot. Weaken it on each side of the frog as much as possible; then cut up to the quick on both sides of the frog. Place in one of my Springs so as to throw open the foot, which makes about forty pounds' pressure. Then put a sponge over the bottom of the foot, cover with leather; put on drop-bar shoe; bring all the pressure possible on bottom of frog; wet the sponge once a day and around the coronet with my Elixir, all the hair will hold. *Use thoroughly for ten days;* afterwards apply my Hoof Ointment once a day, and put the horse to work. The above treatment will be found equally as successful in cases of "sore-feet."

Curb This is a disease of the back-joint due to injury or sprain. Such injury or sprain occurs through strains induced by galloping on uneven ground, to prancing and leaping, pulling the horse up on the haunches suddenly, rearing, slipping, overwork when young, etc.

Symptoms. More or less lameness as the enlargement or bunch forms, difficulty in extending the back, heat, tenderness and a swelling that cannot be mistaken.

Treatment. The following treatment has never failed to effect a cure. Apply Tuttle's Elixir freely as much as the hair will hold, twice daily, in the morning and at night, continue this for from ten to fifteen days or until the scab lifts up and comes off of itself, when it will be found that the bunch has entirely disappeared. The hair will become as natural and free from blemish as before. Many are skeptical about the possibility about a cure for curb, but I will guarantee a cure. I have treated hundreds of curbs and have never failed to cure each

case with the above treatment. Try it, you cannot fail. If you should, I would cheerfully refund the money you paid for the ELIXIR. Shake the bottle well and sop on the ELIXIR, persistently, even after the scab forms. Do not rub on or bandage, and give the horse perfect freedom, as he will not bite or rub it. A box stall is to be preferred while treating the animal for curb.

Fracture A fracture consists of the breaking of a bone, and may be one of three kinds: *simple*, when the bone only is divided; *compound*, when it is broken and the integuments are lacerated; *comminuted*, when the bone is crushed or broken into several pieces. Either calls for the attendance of an exerienced veterinary, who should be called at once.

SYMPTOMS. Great lameness is immediately manifest, the deformity is obvious, the horse is unable to bear weight on the injured limb, and usually cannot move. Great pain, sweating and excitement will also be observed.

TREATMENT. In such places where it is not possible to obtain the services of a veterinary surgeon the following treatment in cases of simple fracture will usually prove successful. In the more serious and complicated fractures it will be most human to immediately shoot the animal, thus quickly putting an end to his intense suffering. For simple fractures use a lotion of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, two quarts of water to one bottle of ELIXIR, and with it wet the limb freely twice a day and bandage lightly with dry bandage. If this strength irritates, weaken the lotion. It is advisable to put the horse in slings for two or three weeks, and keep quiet.

Navicular Disease This is a perplexing disease, in that the symptoms are obscure and do not point to the seat of the disease. It consists of a strained and abnormal condition of the navicular joint and associated tendons and muscles and is productive of serious and mysterious lameness. Among the various causes may be mentioned, shoeing with thick heeled shoes, concussion, long drives on hard roads, irregular working, etc.

SYMPTOMS. Lameness is usually evinced before any other

symptoms are noticed. In fact other symptoms are so obscure that they can be detected only upon rigid examination. The lameness often seems located in the shoulder, but examination fails to reveal any disturbance either of the leg or shoulders. On examination the foot will be found heated, tender, and often contracted.

TREATMENT. Follow the same treatment given for Contracted Foot, except that no pressure is to be put upon the frog. This treatment will prove successful oftener than any other I have met with.

Rheumatism Similar in many aspects with the same disease in human beings. Causes the same. There is often sudden lameness, sometimes swellings, severe pains in the legs and joints, and often considerable fever. The animal twists and grunts, and is disinclined to move about. The disease is shifting in character, and is acute and chronic.

TREATMENT. Apply the ELIXIR, full strength, to the part affected, twice daily, until a good reaction sets in, when apply a lotion of two quarts of water to one bottle of ELIXIR. Give my CONDITION POWDERS with the food and also one tablespoonful of nitrate of potash in the water. Follow this treatment until the acuteness is gone.

Ringbone This is a form of bony tumor, found in the upper or lower pastern bones, usually presenting the form of a ring around the bone. It may be caused by weakness, hereditary predisposition, concussion, sprains of the coffin-joint, etc.

SYMPTOMS. A swelling at the part affected, the upper portion of the foot is heated, and usually more or less lameness in the leg affected.

TREATMENT. In some cases the osseous deposit does not entirely close the joint, and in such cases a cure cannot be effected. In ordinary ringbone where the ossification is complete, while the bunches will not always be removed, the lameness will invariably be relieved by applying the ELIXIR twice daily.

This treatment has removed the bunches, but is not guaranteed to do so.

Sore Shins is a popular name given to a certain form of disease affecting the metacarpal bones of young horses, particularly race-horses under four years old, and is due to the fact that the bones of the young horse are in a state of development which renders them unfit to stand the shocks of concussion to which they are subjected when driven much or while being trained.

Symptoms. Slight lameness occurs after a galop, the horse is restless, and shifts his weight from one leg to the other when both legs are affected, or if only one, stands with his foot pointed. As the inflammation becomes acute fever commences, the pulse quickens, and the bones are sensitive when pressed upon. Swelling is an early symptom and is liable to become of considerable extent.

Treatment. In acute cases the services of a veterinary should at once be employed, as the most active treatment must be employed to prevent necrosis. This disease may be prevented by bathing the limbs after training or using with a lotion of two quarts of water to one bottle of Tuttle's Elixir when the horse comes in. This will keep up the circulation and strengthen the bone tissue. After bathing the limbs do them up lightly with a dry bandage and keep it on for two or three hours.

Spavins I hold different views regarding Spavins to the majority of veterinary surgeons. It is commonly believed that nearly all lamenesses affecting the hind legs are due to Spavins, but I believe, and my experience has proved me correct, that there are hundreds of cases treated as Spavins where no Spavin exists. It is the custom of many veterinarians to pronounce these lamenesses to be due to Spavins and they treat accordingly, firing and blistering in a more or less reckless manner. When their treatment fails, as it usually does, they pronounce the Spavin (?) incurable and advise turning the horse out to pasture for a long period.

My experience with Spavins has taught me that lameness is as

liable, or even more liable, to arise in the hip, at the joint or through strained tendons, at the stifle, or foot, as it is at the hock or spavin joint.

With TUTTLE'S ELIXIR a Spavin can INVARIABLY be located. Proceed in this way. Beginning well at the top of the leg, wet the hide thoroughly with the ELIXIR, sopping on with the hand as much as the hair will hold. Do not attempt to rub it in. Wet the entire hip and both sides of the limb in this manner. Wherever the cause of lameness exists the ELIXIR will take hold and form water blisters. The rest will dry out, leaving no sign of its having been applied. This will work in every instance and locate the true seat of the trouble. Wherever the water blisters form treat as directed in this book. If there is a Spavin the ELIXIR will show it, and there will be no Spavin unless water blisters form on the inner and lower part of the hock-joint.

As there is often an entire absence of swelling or enlargement in the first stages of Spavin, this method is of immense value.

Bone Spavin This is a very common cause of lameness, and consists of a growth of bony matter from the joint bones, and nearly invariably exists on the inner and lower part of the hock, and near the front. Its causes may be hereditary, constitutional or local. The local causes are sprains of the ligaments and concussion of the bones.

SYMPTOMS. The symptoms vary in different animals. In some cases the swelling will not appear for a long period, while in others a hard lump will appear in a short time. Lameness is always an early symptom, but in cases where the Spavin is fully developed and old the lameness will often disappear by using TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and rubbing gently till it dries in. In the commencement of a Spavin the horse will be lame on first starting, either from the stable or from a rest, but this lameness frequently disappears when the animal becomes warmed up to his work. When the joints become hardened and consolidated through the growth of the Spavin the leg will become stiff, but there will be then little if any pain.

TREATMENT. Bone Spavins occur in three distinctly different

parts of the joint. Most frequently on the front inner portion, also at the centre, and lastly well back on the hock. The first can almost invariably be cured, the second usually, while the last will be rarely if ever cured. It will be relieved and strengthened and the former cured by the following treatment. By a cure, I mean to stop the lameness, and usually remove the bunch, although I do not guarantee to do the latter, as it is usually the result of formation of ossified matter, and consequently if far advanced impossible of removal. I do guarantee to stop the soreness.

Apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR freely, full strength, twice a day. Do not rub in and be sure to apply as much as the hair will hold. This will draw the inflammation and disease to the surface, set up a healthy circulation, and nature will do the rest. A scab will form and lift up, and come off naturally if not pulled off. The hair will not be particularly affected, and when the cure is complete will soon regain its natural condition, and no mark or scar will be left. Give the horse light exercise at first, and work him as soon as the acuteness is gone. This treatment if faithfully followed will do all I have claimed for it, as above. To assist in healing the surface, after treatment, wash with warm water once a day and apply TUTTLE'S HOOF AND HEALING OINTMENT.

Bog-Spavin This is usually occasioned by inflammation of the hock-joint, and when so caused there is a tense, fluctuating swelling, accompanied by heat and pain. It is more extended than bone-spavin, the swelling often extending about the inside, front and outside of the joint. Its causes may be both constitutional and local and are sometimes hereditary, certain forms of hocks being more susceptible to the disease than others. Young horses are more often affected.

TREATMENT. Use TUTTLE'S ELIXIR as directed for Bone-Spavin.

Blood-Spavin This is due to the bursting of an artery, allowing the blood to flow into the hock-joint. It is often caused by too hard driving, and young horses are most frequently affected. A delicate surgical operation must be performed to effect a

cure, and consequently I cannot recommend any form of home treatment.

Splints are another form of inflammation of the metacarpal bones, and are caused by concussion. They usually occur upon the inner surface of the leg, below the knee, and are much more common upon the fore shin bone than upon the hind, where indeed they are rarely found. The class of horse which is most subject to Splints is the lighter bred horse, or those which are driven faster than a walk.

Symptoms. Splints are evidenced by the growth of a hard excresence on the metacarpal or shank bones. Lameness is frequently, though not always present.

Treatment. Wet well with Tuttle's Elixir. Apply all the hair will hold, morning and night, every day, until the horse is well. Do not rub the Elixir in. A surface application is all that is necessary. The trouble will disappear slowly but surely. The horse can be used for light work during treatment.

Sprains This is a sudden shifting of a joint out of its natural position, not enough to produce dislocation. The causes are various, sudden strains being the principal one. Sprains produce lameness, pain, swelling, heat and sometimes loss of function, on account of non-circulation.

Treatment. By using Tuttle's Elixir a natural circulation is at once set up and nature assists in strengthening the affected parts. The horse can be treated with as good results if set to work as soon as the acuteness is removed.

Thoroughpin Similar in character to Bog-Spavin which it sometimes accompanies. It consists of an enlargement of the bursæ or receptacles which hold the fluid intended for lubricating the joints. It is caused by overwork, mainly from starting heavy loads. The enlargement extends through the joint and is to be observed on either side.

Treatment. In young horses a cure may be frequently effected, but relief is all that is to be hoped for in older animals.

Apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR full strength night and morning as directed for Bone Spavin.

The Muscular System The muscles of the horse perform important functions, for it is by them that the other parts are moved and to a large extent controlled. The arrangement and functions of the muscles of the horse in their general relations correspond to those of man, and like those of man become soft and flaccid through high feeding and lack of judicious exercise, and become weakened through excessive exercise and work when insufficiently fed.

The aim of the horse owner should be to have his horses attain an evenly balanced development of their muscular systems, commensurate upon the demands to be put upon them. Thus, the muscles of a horse used for driving purposes will need be differently developed to those intended for heavy working purposes.

It will be difficult to balance the proper amount of food with the proper amount and kind of exercise, in order to have the animal attain to his highest degree of usefulness, and obviously it is a subject that cannot be governed by any set of general rules. Common sense will prove the safest guide, always bearing in mind that the muscles be well though not too highly nourished and that regular and careful exercise be given them.

In regulating the general condition of the animal and in order to secure the best results from feeding, the services of TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS should be occasionally relied upon. Give the customary dose, occasionally, about two or three times a week. A lotion composed of one bottle of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR to two quarts of water should be used frequently to bathe the muscles. This will strengthen them and prevent stiffness.

The Nervous System There is but little difference between the function and organization of the nervous system of the horse and that of man, yet, compared with the latter strictly nervous diseases of the former are few and practically insignificant. This is more particularly due to the fact that in the horse there is a practical absence of the higher mental

functions and that the worldly excitements and indulgencies of the human race have no counterpart in the animal kingdom.

Even notwithstanding the fact that many horses are highly intelligent, being easily taught, capable of evincing affection, and are possessed of good memories, while others are dull, hard to teach, have bad memories and seem to live only in themselves, and that these distinctions are as complete as in human beings, the horse is never affected with those purely mental diseases that are so common among the members of the human family. Yet the brain and nerves of the horse are affected by disease and require consideration and attention.

Such diseases, as Epilepsy, Staggers, Apoplexy, Meningitis, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, etc., are by no means as uncommon as could be wished.

The treatment of diseases of this character requires specific knowledge of their character and symptoms, and it would be idle and apart from the purpose of this book to lay down any general rules which could be followed with a satisfactory degree of success.

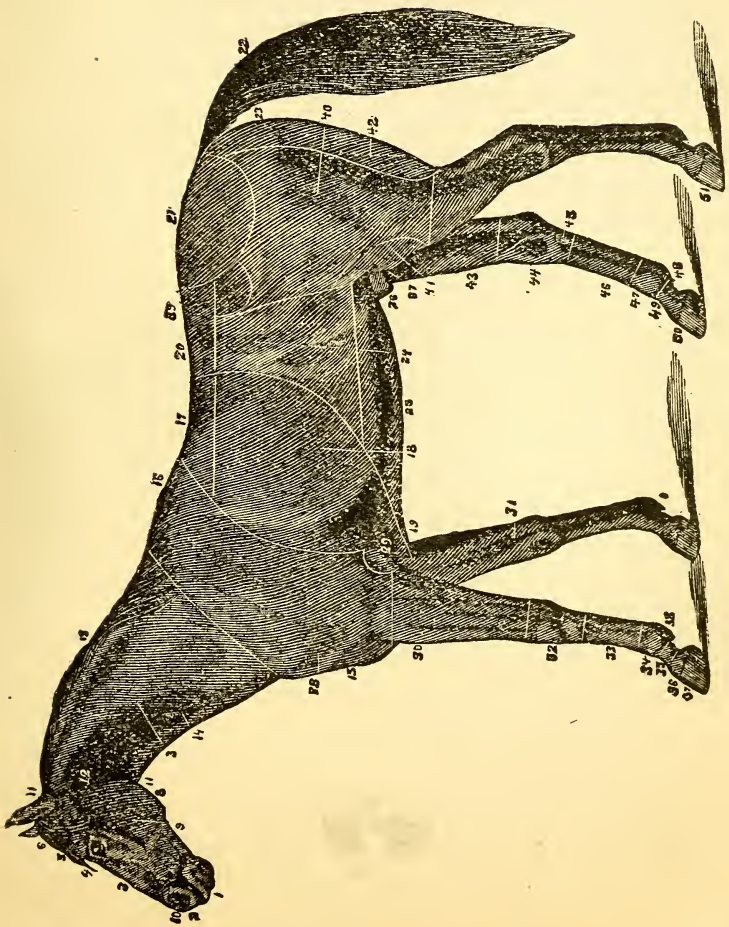
My experience with hundreds of horses proves that diseases of the nervous system will be almost invariably prevented if Tuttle's American Condition Powders be given occasionally to keep the blood pure and the general condition healthy.

External Regions of the Horse

A study of the chart, showing the external regions of the horse and its explanation in the following pages, will result in a better understanding of the matters spoken of in these pages. A writer on medical subjects as they concern mankind gave as a watchword the phrase, "Man, Know Thyself."

I would suggest that every horse owner would find it wisdom to take for his watchword the phrase, "Man, Know Thy Horse."

The external appearance of a horse when in perfect condition presents many lines of beauty, strength, and equine perfection. The noble looking head, intelligent eyes, arched neck, broad shoulders, clean limbs and sweep of back and body, all bespeak a



EXTERNAL REGIONS OF THE HORSE.

condition well worth preserving and a usefulness that is not equaled in any other branch of the animal kingdom.

Cleanliness is an important condition to health. To the horse it is a prime essential. Careful, thorough grooming and cleanliness in the stall and manger are important. The feet particularly require constant watchfulness and attention. There are so many diseases which have their beginning there that ample attention should be given these important organs.

An important point in the preservation of a good external appearance is to see that the harness is comfortable, well fitting, and in good repair. Sores, chafes, bad tumors and other affections arise through carelessness in this respect.

KEY TO CHART ON PAGE 31.

1. Lips.
2. Nose.
3. Face.
4. Forehead.
5. Eyebrows.
6. Forelock.
7. Ears.
8. Lower Jaw.
9. Cheek.
10. Nostril.
11. Poll.
11a. Throat.
12. Parotid.
13. Neck.
13a. Mane.
14. Jugular Channel or Furrow.
15. Breast.
16. Withers.
17. Back.
18. Ribs.
19. Girth.
20. Loins.
21. Croup.
22. Tail.
23. Anus (or "dock").
24. Flank.
25. Belly.
26. Sheath.
27. Testicles.
28. Point of Shoulder.
29. Elbow.
30. Fore-arm.
31. Chestnut.
32. Knee.
33. Canon or Shank.
34. Fetlock-joint.
35. Pastern.
36. Coronet.
37. Foot.
38. Ergot and Fetlock.
39. Haunch.
40. Thigh.
41. Stifle.
42. Buttock.
43. Leg.
44. Hock.
45. Chestnut.
46. Canon or Shank.
47. Fetlock-joint.
48. Ergot and Fetlock.
49. Pastern.
50. Coronet.
51. Foot.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

Diseases of the External Regions The diseases which may affect or appear upon the external parts of the horse are many, and of a vastly varied character. There are many of course that so appear that are not external diseases, strictly speaking. Yet as it would be difficult and confusing to classify them otherwise, we have included descriptions of certain of them under this head in connection with the more common affections of the external parts.

Such diseases as we have here described are met with frequently and we have endeavored to point out plainly the symptoms and modes of treatment, that there should be an absence of confusion on the part of the horse owner and a cure be speedily effected where the treatment prescribed is intelligently followed.

Acne appears in the form of pimples, usually on the withers, back, neck, and root of the mane. These pimples are usually hard and suppurate slowly. They begin as an eruption of considerable size, and slowly come to a head. They are very troublesome, particularly if located where they will be chafed by the harness.

Treatment. First bathe with Tuttle's Elixir and then apply Tuttle's White Star Liniment freely directly on the diseased spots. Continue these applications twice daily until well. Tuttle's Condition Powders should be given daily and also one tablespoonful of nitrate of potash in the drinking water once a day.

Atrophy More commonly known as Swemey, and consists of a wasting away of the muscles of the shoulder, or of the hips. It is caused by various diseases of the foot, such as contracted feet, foot lameness, unequal pressure on the legs when working, over-endurance of the muscles, etc.

Symptoms. Lameness often exists, but not invariably. The skin fits tightly over the shoulder-blade or hip-joint, and the leg is generally slender.

TREATMENT. Bathing regularly with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR will effect a cure.

Callus Is a thickening of the skin or a formation resulting from an injury or fracture, and is due to an effort of nature to unite the fractured bones, and occurs most frequently at joints having extensive motion.

SYMPTOMS. A firm, thick and enlarged surface, usually of small extent, which disfigures the horse affected.

TREATMENT. The only treatment to be recommended is to apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, full strength, twice daily to the parts affected for several weeks.

Canker is a constitutional disease located in the feet, and in its first stages is sometimes called running thrush. It is characterized by an abundant foul smelling and colorless discharge from the frog, which is large and spongy and this disease is due to hereditary taint and bad management.

TREATMENT. Keep the horse in a dry stall. First clean foot thoroughly, then apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR, twice daily, each on alternate days. Keep the foot dry and clean and a cure will usually follow in a few weeks.

Capped Elbow Frequently called "Shoe Boil." The elbow is that part of the shoulder on the back part at about the union of the leg with the body. At its point a round swelling of considerable size often appears, which is caused by the heel or calk of the shoe pressing directly against it while the horse is lying down. At first it is hot and tender and the tumor is soft and contains pus. Later the tumor becomes hard and calloused and forms a sac.

TREATMENT. The swelling should be bathed twice daily with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR. In severe cases where the bunch becomes callous it will be best to have it dissected out by a veterinary surgeon. Applications of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR will always remove this species of enlargement up to within a short time of its becoming calloused. In fact, there is no other treatment which

will prove so successful. Of course a roll should be put around the foot to prevent further injury.

Capped Knee Is a swelling at the knee due to blows or bruises. This swelling takes the form of a tumor and contains pus. At first there is some stiffness and pain, showing inflammation.

TREATMENT. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR will give splendid results before the pus gathers. It should be bathed with very hot water at first, where there is much swelling.

Corns These result from bruises, are usually found in the inside heel and are invariably caused by bad shoeing.

SYMPTOMS. Lameness, due to the shoe pressing the corn.

TREATMENT. First take off the shoe, then pare the foot in a shelving manner, from the outside of the foot to the upper side of the frog, avoiding digging from the shell of the foot. Next apply a white hot iron until the horse shows signs of pain. Then place a sponge saturated with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR in the hoof, cover with a leather and shoe carefully. Keep the sponge well wet with ELIXIR and apply frequently to the coronet.

Fistula The name given to a deep and narrow pipe-like ulcer or running sore located on the top of the shoulder or withers. It results from bruises caused by ill-fitting saddles or harness, blows, bites from other horses, etc.

SYMPTOMS. Fistula begins with a sore swelling, often producing lameness, and is located as above. It soon breaks, producing an ugly running sore.

TREATMENT. Apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and WHITE STAR alternately on the first appearance of the trouble and a cure will result. After the pipe has formed inject the following into the pipes; ℞. Sye. potash, ʒiv; ex. belladonna, ʒi; mucilage gum arabic, ʒi. If the pipe not does yield to this treatment after three days inject again. I have never had to inject more than twice. Then syringe the ELIXIR in and WHITE STAR daily until thoroughly healed.

Galls A sore upon the shoulder or back caused by chafing of poorly fitting harness. Occasionally soft tumors result.

TREATMENT. Keep the harness clean. Bathe frequently with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and at night apply TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR.

Grease Heel This is a form of eczema—occurs frequently in the horse and consists of an inflammation of the skin at the back of the heels and fetlocks. It is caused sometimes by hereditary predisposition, but more commonly by improper food, especially when it is moist, cooked, or inferior in quality, and to filth and neglect.

SYMPTOMS. The horse is inclined to rub his fore legs or to strike constantly with his hind ones during the night. The skin around the heels is heated and red, swelling will occur, and the seat of the trouble will be covered with pustules which discharge ill-smelling matter. The skin becomes rigid and hard and soon cracks and is sore, ulcerated and greasy. Lameness is also produced.

TREATMENT. First cleanse *thoroughly*, using plenty of soap and *hot* water. Then apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR freely, twice daily, for two or three days, then cleanse again with soap and hot water. Then continue with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT. Also give the CONDITION POWDERS to purify the blood.

Hide Bound This is not a disease in itself, but is a condition of the skin and coat symptomatic of other disease, such as indigestion, improper food, worms in the intestinal canal, or want of proper exercise, etc. It may also denote an impoverished condition of the blood.

SYMPTOMS. The skin seems to lose its softness and pliability, and seems to cling to the ribs, the animal appears despondent and the coat appears to have a staring unthrifty appearance.

TREATMENT. Vigorous treatment is required. Give one-third of a package of TUTTLE'S CONDITION POWDERS every morning and same quantity of my WORM POWDERS at night three times a week, for two weeks, then continue with the smaller

dose until one-half dozen of each kind of powders have been used. After three days give one quart of raw linseed oil.

Interfering This is generally due to weakness, although improper shoeing is frequently the cause. Its symptoms are too well known to need description.

TREATMENT. Have the foot pared so that the horse can stand level, with the ankle joint perpendicular over second joint of foot. Have calks on shoe low from outside quarter to toe. If there is soreness bathe well with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Laminitis This disease consists of inflammation of the muscles, tendons, laminæ, etc., of the feet, the fore feet being most frequently affected. It is more frequently called Founder, and is one of the most dreadful diseases the horse is liable to. It arises from a variety of causes, chief among which are over-exertion, the concussion of the feet through hard galloping on the road, drinking cold water when heated, sudden chills through driving into cold water when the animal is over-heated, etc. It also follows other diseases, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, etc., in which case it is much more severe.

SYMPTOMS. The horse is excessively lame, moves with difficulty, especially at starting, the body seems cramped, he often stands with his hind feet set well forward and the fore feet advanced that the pressure will come upon the heels, the toes being elevated. In some cases the horse will lie upon his side the legs stretched out, when great relief from his sufferings is evidenced. As it is at the toe where the inflammation is most acute, he seeks positions which will relieve that part most from pressure.

TREATMENT. Give the horse plenty of bedding in a large stall, to encourage him to lie down, thus relieving the foot very much. Place the foot in a tub of hot water at intervals for twenty-four hours. Alternate days place bran poultices on the feet. At commencement of treatment give fifteen to twenty drops of aconite on tongue. After soaking out apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR freely around the coronet. Treating this disease is a

tedious matter, and will not pay unless the horse is valuable. The horse should be fed with a fair amount of plain food.

Lymphangitis This is commonly called "Monday morning swelling," and usually occurs in one hind leg. It is rare for both legs to be affected, though not impossible. It usually is to be noticed on Monday morning when the owner goes to the stable, and results from the horse being kept in the stable without exercise, over Sunday. Constitutional conditions may give rise to it, also feeding with too much corn.

SYMPTOMS. The leg is swollen enormously, the swelling reaching from the foot to the groin.

TREATMENT. Give one ounce nitrate of potash in a pail of water once a day till the swelling goes down. Bathe the leg with very hot water 20 minutes, follow immediately with full strength ELIXIR. Do this for two or three days, then make a lotion of one bottle of ELIXIR to one quart of water, bathe twice a day with that. Put him to work as soon as the lameness is gone.

To prevent this trouble occurring give a liberal dose of TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS in big bran mush on Saturday night. As a horse once affected is liable to become affected again, therefore it is important to follow this treatment for prevention, particularly in such cases.

Mange Often called itch, scab, etc., is a contagious disease due to the burrowing beneath the skin of a minute parasite.

SYMPTOMS. Intense itching which causes the horse to rub against anything convenient. The mane and tail are particularly affected. In most cases small supperating pimples erupt from about the head and neck, and under the mane. The hair falls off and leaves the skin exposed, which is red colored, and soon becomes dry and bald.

TREATMENT. I have never failed to cure this trouble with the following treatment. First clean the parts affected thoroughly, then apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR freely. If the mane and tail are affected, dig the ELIXIR well in with the fingers, aiming to get it under the skin. In severe cases, write for my private powders.

One or two treatments with the ELIXIR will usually prove successful, however.

Mud Fever An inflammatory affection of the outer skin, usually of the legs, although the entire under pining as well as the surface of the abdomen is affected. It generally prevails during prolonged wet spells, and is caused by the irritation of wet dirt. Often the hair and skin come off in patches; there is much lameness from the pain and irritation, the appetite is capricious, and the general condition appears unthrifty.

TREATMENT. Clean thoroughly with hot water, then when nearly dry, apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR. Bathe later with a lotion of one bottle of the ELIXIR to two quarts of water, and also apply TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT. The CONDITION POWDERS should also be given according to general directions.

Old Sores These are often troublesome, but rarely dangerous. They should be kept clean, bathed well with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, and TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR freely applied.

Over Reach A bruised and contused wound upon the coronet or heel of the fore-foot, caused by the shoe of the hind-foot striking.

TREATMENT. Bathe well with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Poll Evil This consists of an ulcerous enlargement located a few inches behind the horse's ears, on the side or sides of the neck near the top. It is due to injury of the part by striking the head against the beams overhead, etc.

TREATMENT. This is usually difficult to cure, and failure is oftener met with than success. I have found alternate applications of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT more successful than any other form of treatment.

Proud Flesh A name usually applied to an excessive fleshy growth out of wounds and ulcerated surfaces.

TREATMENT. Should be dissected out by a veterinary, if large. Otherwise cauterize with white hot iron, and bathe with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR LINIMENT alternately.

Quittor Is a fistulous wound upon the coronet, generally inside, and caused by treads, pricks in shoeing, suppurating corns, etc.

Symptoms. Lameness, swelling on the coronet, and a small running sore, which is very sensitive to pressure.

Treatment. Vigorous treatment is necessary. Cut foot away on bottom to relieve pressure on frog. Then take a white hot iron and burn into the sore until the iron touches bottom. This will cause no pain whatever. Next bathe with the Elixir and apply White Star. A cure will take time, but above treatment persisted in will give good results.

Sand Cracks This consists of a fissure or crack inside of the front hoof, or on the front of the hind foot, sometimes an inch long and at other times reaching to the coronet. It is often of slow growth and results from blows, or from hard pulling.

Treatment. Should be burned at the top between hoof and hair, with white hot iron. Then rivet together, closing the crack. Apply the Elixir freely and new hoof will grow as the fissure heals.

Scratches This is an inflammation of the skin at the heel. The skin at first presents a dry, heated and scurvy condition, and there is redness and itching. A disordered condition of the blood, over-feeding, neglect, filth, etc., are causes contributing to this disease.

Treatment. Pursue same treatment as given for Grease Heel.

Thrush A disease of the frog, accompanied by a discharge of fetid matter. When neglected it extends over the whole organ and gives off a very offensive odor. It seldom occasions lameness, but if neglected is liable to give serious trouble. Because caused primarily by filth, the hind feet are most frequently affected. It often results from the animal standing in its own refuse, or from standing in filth of any sort, especially when excessive moisture is present.

Symptoms. A foul odor is first noticed coming from the

horse's foot, which, when lifted, a dirty discharge will be noticed emanating from the frog.

TREATMENT. I have never failed to cure this disease, nor need anyone if they will follow these directions. First cleanse and dig out well with a pine stick or any blunt instrument until it bleeds. Then lift the foot up, and while it is inverted, pour TUTTLE'S ELIXIR into the affected part, using it freely, until the frog is completely saturated. See that the ELIXIR penetrates well to the bottom as the healing will commence there first. Next place a sponge in the hoof covering with leather, between hoof and shoe. Keep this sponge wet with the ELIXIR. See that the horse has dry bedding, and use no grease or water after the first cleansing.

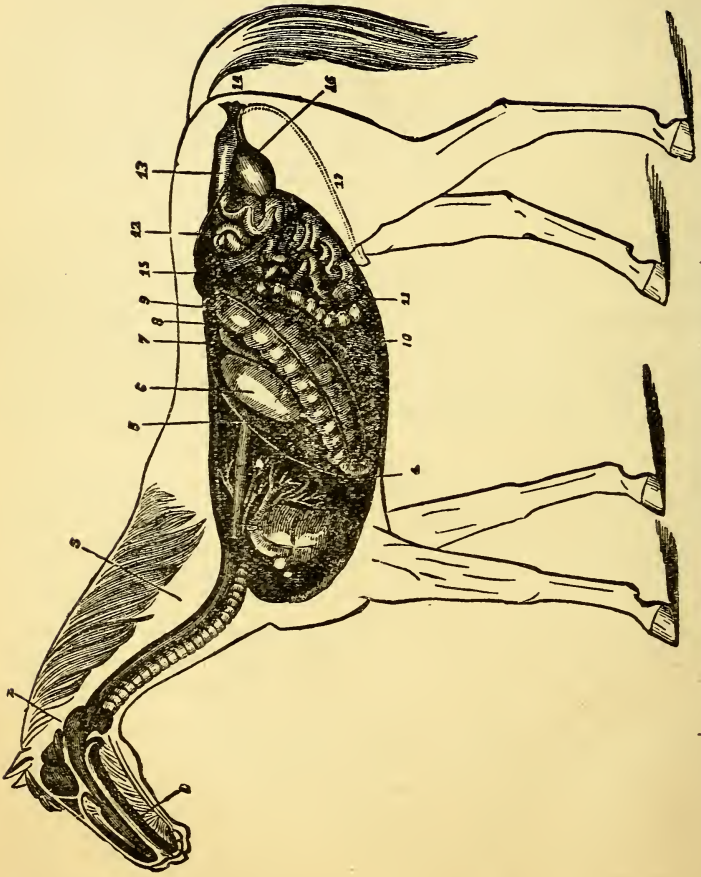
Digestive Organs of the Horse

These organs in the horse also differ in no important function from those of man. The teeth of the horse are herbisorous in construction, while those of man are herbo-carniverous. The horse is unable to vomit owing to a valve at the lower end of the œsophagus which permits the return of matter from the stomach to the mouth.

The stomach of the horse is a simple organ, small considering the size of the animal and the length of the intestines. While the stomach holds but about three gallons, the intestines have a length of a trifle more than ninety feet. The stomach is required but little during the digestive process, as the food when properly masticated remains there but a short time, passing into the intestinal canal when its digestion is completed. Thus the intestines are more liable to disease than the stomach.

Easily digested food if given over-abundantly is apt to derange the small intestines; food containing much woody fibre, such as over-ripe hay, rye grass, coarse straw, etc., accumulate in and derange the large intestines, while cooked food is retained in the stomach itself and causes distruction, inflammation, paralysis and even rupture.

The average food of the horse is rich in starch elements, and these are rendered soluble by a process beginning in the mouth,



DIGESTIVE ORGANS OF THE HORSE.

not only through their admixture with salivary secretions but by a chemical change.

It is due to this that when the horse is fed sufficiently but not over-abundantly with the proper quality of dry food that the stomach is rarely affected with disease. Errors in feeding as well as a sudden change from one kind of food to another, will usually derange both the stomach and intestinal canal.

KEY TO CHART ON PAGE 42.

1. Mouth.
2. Pharynx.
3. Œsophagus.
4. Diaphragm.
5. Spleen.
6. Stomach (left sec.)
7. Duodenum.
8. Liver (upper extremity.)
9. Large colon.
10. Cascum.
11. Small Intestines.
12. Floating color.
13. Rectum.
14. Anus.
15. Left Kidney and its ureter.
16. Bladder.
17. Urethea.

Diseases of the Digestive Organs

As the majority of diseases which affect these organs are due to errors in feeding he who would prevent them will pay careful attention to the matter of diet. Horses thrive better upon a diet requiring thorough mastication. The process of teething, poor teeth, and other conditions of the teeth and mouth causing imperfect mastication are contributive to digestive disturbances.

The disease of these organs commonly met with are herein considered and reliable mode of treatment pointed out.

It is deserving of mention here that the general condition of the organs performing the digestive process will receive necessary tone and vitality through the occasioned use of TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS and TUTTLE'S AMERICAN WORM POWDERS. Even if no symptons of disturbances are present their use at intervals is recommended that the general condition may be kept up and disease prevented.

Bots The common bot-fly attacks the horse late in the summer while the animal is grazing, and deposits its eggs on the hairs on the inner part of the fore-legs, the shoulders, and base of the neck. When the horse licks the part where the eggs are

so deposited its tongue hatches the ova. Later the maggots stick to the tongue and in that way gain access to the stomach. There they attach themselves to the lining where they live for about eight months when they are realized in the form of a chrysalis and pass out in the dung. As there is practically no danger in their presence in the stomach no treatment is required. Their presence cannot be determed by any reliable symptoms, yet there are many who erroneously ascribe the symptoms of colic to the presence of "bots." If any of our readers encounter such cases they will act wisely if they follow the directions advised in these pages for the treatment of colic.

Colic There are two forms of this common and dangerous disease: — Spasmodic and Flatulent. Some are inclined to speak lightly of it and think that it is easily cured, yet probably more horses die annually of colic than any other one disease.

Spasmodic Colic is a "spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the intestines, due to improper food, sudden changes of diet, and exhaustion from overwork, particularly if associated with long fasting." Driving into the water or drinking cold water when heated, constipation, and constant feeding of same kind of food are among other causes. Because this disease is liable to run on to inflammation of the bowels, and cause speedy death it should receive prompt attention.

Symptoms. The horse is suddenly attacked with severe pains, he paws, kicks at his belly at each spasm of pain, looks around at his flanks, lies down, rolls about, struggles violently and sweats profusely. There is great danger in the horse rupturing the intestines when thrusting himself against the side of the stall or to the ground. In case this happens nothing can save the horse as death will result quickly.

Treatment. In thirty-five years' experience I have never heard of a case of colic that would not yield to this treatment, except where a blood vessel had burst, the gut had become tied up, or rupture had occurred. Give the horse plenty of room, and drench with two ounces (or one-third bottle) of Tuttle's Elixir

in one-half pint of water. Apply the balance of the bottle to the kidneys, back of fore shoulder, on the lung. If the horse does not become quiet in half an hour repeat treatment. As soon as the animal quiets down he may be safely left. I will guarantee this treatment to cure as above or will refund the money.

Flatulent Colic This is a much more dangerous disease than spasmodic colic, because of liability to rupture to the bowels. Weakness of digestion is a cause, but the more common cause is the feeding of food which easily ferments, such as raw potatoes, green clover, wheat, corn, boiled food, etc. If the horse is worked immediately after feeding and watering this disease frequently results.

Symptoms. In this form of colic the expression of pain is similar at its commencement in some particulars to the spasmodic form. The belly or abdomen become inflated with gas, usually in severe cases to an enormous extent. Pain is not so acute as in spasmodic colic but is more constant.

Treatment. Treat same as for Spasmodic colic, adding one-half cup of soda to the Elixir and water.

Constipation In the horse, as well as in human beings, constipation is to be promptly attended to and corrected as quickly as possible, without forcing matters too rapidly. Numerous diseases may result from it, or it may follow as the result of others. Its character cannot easily be determined by the ordinary observer to whom the following treatment is suggested with the advice that it be begun promptly. Large and repeated doses of strong cathartics are to be avoided.

Treatment. Give Tuttle's American Condition Powders in the morning, and the Worm Powders at night, one-third of a package of each for one week, or three times each.

Debility This is a condition which accompanies many diseases. It may be either temporary or permanent. It is often a condition which remains after a previous disease has been cured.

Insufficient and poor food, neglect, cold and dampness, are causes. Careful attention should be given at once.

Symptoms. Are usually easily discerned. The horse is very weak, has a staggering gait, is inert and listless, evinces no spirit or ambition, and is generally run down in appearance.

Treatment. Give Tuttle's American Condition Powders, one-sixth of a package every morning, and the Worm Powders, one-third of a package every other night, until one-half a dozen packages of each have been given.

Diabetes An excessive discharge of urine is the most noticable characteristic of this disease. The horse is exceedingly thirsty, loses flesh rapidly, and soon becomes greatly debilitated. Poor food is primarily a cause, but it is more often due to derangement of the stomach and other digestive organs. It is sometimes premonitory to farcy or glanders, or it may precede a breaking up of the tissues of the body.

Symptons. In addition to excessive urination, great thirst, etc., the mouth gives off a sour odor, the appetite is depraved, the animal preferring unclean food and water, and often licks the walls to his stall and manger.

Treatment. This is a dangerous disease, and difficult to cure. The animal should have good feed and good care. Give the Worm and the Condition Powders as directed for Debility, and sweat the back with Tuttle's Elixir. Use one ounce of Oil of Bucu, one teaspoonful each day, till used.

Diarrhœa This is a simple purging from the bowels of fluid or semi-fluid discharges. It is often a natural effort to discharge from the intestines something injurious to them or the general system. It is often induced from sudden changes in diet, worms, diseases of the liver, and by drinking too much water when the horse is overheated. Some horses are more subject to this trouble than others, owing to anatomical formation.

Symptoms. Easily discernable. If the trouble exists long,

the horse loses appetite and flesh, and dropsy, farcy, or glanders may result.

TREATMENT. Commence by giving the CONDITION POWDERS freely, and feed a little corn for a while. This will correct the trouble in a short time and prevent other consequences.

Dropsy There are several species of this disease which effect the legs, abdomen and chest. It is due to bad management, constitutional deficiencies, neglect, liver diseases, cold, filth, etc.

SYMPTOMS. Denoted by enlargement of the parts effected, such as the abdomen, sheath, legs, etc. These enlargements are caused by a gathering of fluid, and vary in extent. Weakness, irregularity of the bowels, general debility also indicate the disease.

TREATMENT. In its severe form it is a very dangerous disease and difficult to cure. The following will usually give good results: Bathe the parts affected with a lotion composed of one bottle of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR to two quarts of water, and puncture with a sharp instrument; give bran mashes, and at beginning of treatment one quart of linseed oil as a cathartic.

Dysentery Owing to the length of the intestines in the horse, this, as well as any other disease affecting them, is a serious affair. It is inflammatory in character, and may be either acute or chronic. It is not so common in horses as in other domestic animals. The horse is more commonly affected by acute diarrhœa, which is to a slight extent similar to dysentery.

SYMPTOMS. Excessive discharge, semi-fluid in character, and as the disease progresses, this excrement contains blood and mucous matter. There is pain in the abdomen, much staining and irritation of the rectum and anus, which appear sore and red. In the end ulceration about the anus appears, the discharges become involuntary and soon death results.

TREATMENT. Give two ounces of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR in a pint of water for three or four days. Follow with TUTTLE'S CONDITION POWDERS. Keep the stable clean and give the horse good care.

Jaundice This is not exactly a disease in itself, but is rather a symptom of various diseases, which chiefly effect the liver. It may also arise from some cause obstructing the flow of bile into the intestinal canal, and in such a case is not associated with diseases of the liver. The tissues of the body in jaundice appear yellow in appearance, the horse has a dull, heavy look, the appetite is poor, and constipation exists.

TREATMENT. Drench with lotion of one-third bottle of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR to a pint of water, change the food to bran mashes or cut grass and give the CONDITION POWDERS and WORM POWDERS as directed on box.

Loss of Appetite This is a symptom accompanying many diseases but it also frequently is due to a simple stomachic disturbance which renders the animal to become "off his feed," as it is often called. It should receive attention as more or less serious digestive trouble may result.

TREATMENT. First give a quart of linseed oil to move the bowels freely. Next give one ounce TUTTLE'S ELIXIR with a tablespoonful of soda and tablespoonful of salt, in pint of water. Repeat for three mornings. Then give the CONDITION POWDERS and the WORM POWDERS to build up general condition.

Sore Mouth Is a disease that should receive prompt attention as the horse is liable to suffer from lack of nourishment.

SYMPTOMS. Small, puffy swellings appear in the mouth, and the horse takes food with difficulty.

TREATMENT. Swab out the mouth with a lotion of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, one bottle to two quarts of water. Also wash mouth well with a strong solution of alum.

Worms There are several varieties of worms which infest the stomach and bowels of the horse, sometimes in large numbers, and often productive of serious disturbances. They debilitate the animal, and should be gotten rid of speedily.

TAPE WORMS. These usually effect young animals and

are often caused by starving the mare when with foal. Their presence is evidenced by ravenous appetite, unhealthy coat, fetid breath, thin body, checked development, long legs, large head, etc. The animal often rubs its nose violently against the wall and pick and bites its own hair.

TREATMENT. Feed bran mashes in small quantities two or three days. Then give one-third of a package of WORM POWDERS and one-sixth of a package of TUTTLE'S CONDITION POWDERS, the first every other night, the other each morning for one week. Then give one quart raw linseed oil, after which give smaller doses until one-half dozen packages of each have been given.

ROUND WORMS, ETC. These worms infest the stomach and intestines, render the horse poor and hide-bound, subject to colic, generally weak and listless and often pot-bellied. Constant feeding on coarse food, neglect, etc., are causes for the animal being affected. These worms are often twelve inches long.

TREATMENT. Same as for tape worms.

PIN WORMS. This is a small, lively, needle-like worm which infests the rectum. They cause intense itching and lead the horse to rub its tail violently against the wall.

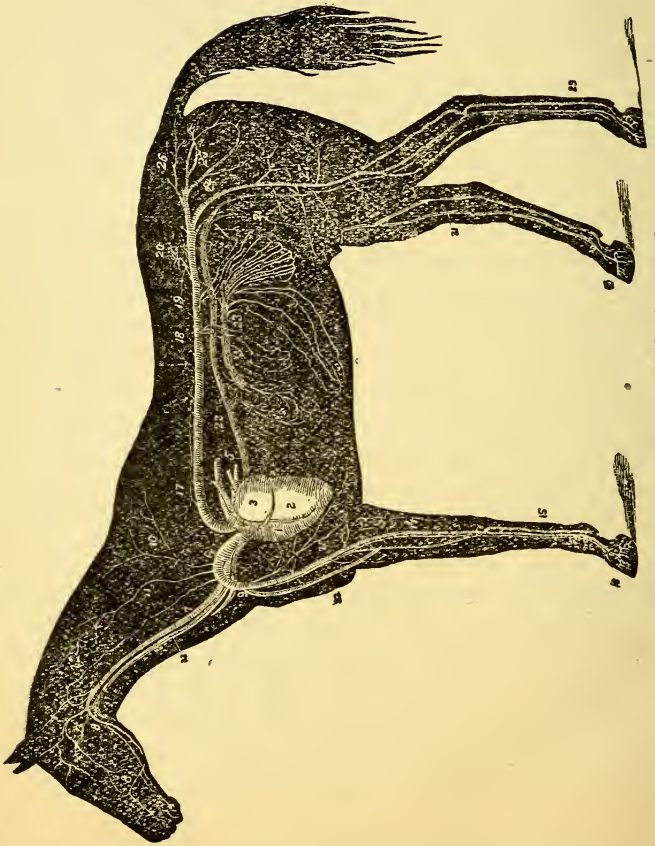
TREATMENT. Same as for tape worms.

Circulatory System of the Horse

In this as well as in practically all other systems and organs of the horse the functions and character are similar to those of man. The circulatory system consists of the heart, arteries and veins, and performs important functions, which consist primarily of sending and carrying the vital fluid—the blood—to and through the other organs and parts of the animal.

The pulsations, which are felt easiest at the jaw or on the inner side of the fore legs, are due to a vibratory movement of the blood, and their fluctuation of movement are, when irregular, symptomatic of various diseases.

The pulse of the healthy horse beats about forty times per



CIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF THE HORSE.

minute, yet a variation of five pulsations either way is not indicative of other than a healthy condition.

The frequency of the pulse movements, their regularity or irregularity, depends on the heart, and this indispensable organ regulates to no inconsiderable measure the healthy condition of the horse.

The arteries are possessed of a certain tone on which their healthy firmness depends. They are practically not susceptible to disease although it is not impossible for them to become affected.

The heart is practically the sole organ of the circulatory system, and this organ, though not as often affected in the horse as in man, is, nevertheless, subject to a number of diseases difficult of diagnosis, and dangerous in results.

1. Heart—right ventricle.
2. Heart—left ventricle.
3. Heart—left auricle.
4. Pulmonary artery.
5. Pulmonary veins.
6. Anterior aorta.
7. Common carotid artery.
8. External maxillary artery.
9. Left axillary artery.
10. Dorsal artery.
11. Superior cervical artery.
12. Vertebral artery.
13. Humeral artery.
14. Radial artery.
15. Collateral of the cannon.
16. Coronary branch.
17. Posterior aorta.
18. Cardiac trunk, distributed to the stomach.
19. Mesenteric vessels.
20. Renal artery.
21. Spermatic artery.
22. Posterior vena cava.
23. Venae portæ.
24. External iliae artery.
25. Internal iliae artery.
26. Subsacral artery.
27. Femoral artery.
28. Posterior tibial artery.
29. Digital artery.
30. Veinous network of the foot.
31. Veins of the leg.
33. Jugular vein.

Diseases of the Circulatory System

The heart, in the horse, while less liable to disease than in man, is still not infrequently attacked, and these attacks, while not invariably dangerous, yet are liable and often do result fatally.

Any extended descriptions of these diseases and their symptoms, treatment, etc., cannot be given in a work of the size and scope of this book, and consequently mention of them herein will be exceedingly brief.

The heart of the horse is subject principally to such diseases as Functional Derangement, Perienditis, or inflammation of the membrane inclosing the heart, Endocarditis, or inflammation of the

membrane lining the cavities of the heart, tumors, parasitis, growths, misplacement, etc.

TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS are excellent to prevent affections of this system.

The Excretory System

The functions performed by these organs, which consist principally of the skin, liver, kidneys and lungs, is the removal from the body of hurtful and poisonous substances produced by the wear of the tissues. Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen are the principal substances it is the duty of these organs to get out of the body. The lungs pass away the carbon as carbonic acid in its exhalations; the liver also assists in carrying away the carbon as well as hydrogen, while the nitrogen is chiefly passed away by the kidneys in the form of urea.

It is a demonstratable fact that the prompt removal of these substances it completely essential to health; even more so than food. Life can support itself with little food for a longer time than it can when any of the excretory functions are completely suppressed.

A careful investigation of the nature and functions of the excretory organs is worthy of the time spent in making it.

A few points to remember are, That vigorous exercise causes the animal tissues to rapidly disintegrate, thus increasing the activity and duties of the organs excretion, while if this exercise be excessive, the lungs and skin are stimulated to their utmost, the heat of the body is largely increased. Should this heat be suddenly lowered through exposure to draughts of cool air, the pores of the skin and membranes of the lungs become conjested, and consequently unable to properly perform their functions. The ordinary lotion of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and water should be used frequently to keep the skin clean.

High feeding with lack of exercise occasions an abnormal action of the liver and kidneys in their efforts to remove the pernicious matter that accumulates, and derangement of their functions results. These organs will receive benefit from occasional doses of TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS.

The Respiratory Organs The functions of these organs are similar to those in man, consisting of the carrying of air into the lungs where a chemical action is performed upon the blood and the expiration of the air particles not used in this chemical process.

The respiratory organs therefore consist of the various air passages and the lungs, and are peculiarly susceptible to various and often dangerous diseases.

The respiratory movements, which are symptomatic not only of diseases of the respiratory organs, but of other affections as well, can be best studied by listening to their sounds by means of the ear applied to the surface of the body at the chest, or along the under surface of the neck.

These movements "may be quickened, difficult or laborious, wheezing, roaring, sterterous, spasmodic or convulsive, irregular, slow, thoracic or abdominal; and be attended with such signs as sneezing, coughing, sighing or yawning. The breath may be hot, as in pneumonia, fever, etc., and cool or cold, as in cases of great prostration; fetid, as in gangrene and abcesses of the lungs, or in nasal gleet arising from diseased bones or teeth. The matters discharged from the air passages are also signs of great value, as blood, pus, mucus, or a mixture of them all."

The exact conditions of which these various respiratory movements are indicative cannot be detailed in a work of this extent although certain of the symptoms will be found contained in the descriptions of various diseases throughout this book.

Bronchitis Is a disease characterized by an inflammation of the bronchial tubes or air passages of the lungs, and generally extends up along the windpipe. It is a common disease, and certainly dangerous. It is caused generally by exposure to cold, or may result from catarrh, particularly if the animal be neglected.

Symptoms. As the disease develops, a loud hoarse cough characterizes it. The cough comes on in spells, the pulse quickens, feverish symptoms are present, the breathing is labored, not painful, but short and quick, ropey saliva fills the mouth, the

animal is generally thirsty, listless and dull, and after one or two days the nostrils discharge.

TREATMENT. Give TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS freely to tone up the system and apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR along the course of the windpipe. This will generally break up the disease and effect a cure.

Catarrh This is a disease affecting the nasal passages, and is caused by exposure to colds, sudden weather changes, hot and poorly ventilated stables, and by sudden cooling off after active exercise. It is also very liable to occur during the process of changing the coat when the system is more open to attacks of cold.

SYMPTOMS. Catarrh is indicated by sneezing, running from the eyes, often a slight discharge from the nostrils, at first thin and colorless, but as the disease progresses changing to turbid, yellowish white, and profuse. Fever, dullness and debility are present.

TREATMENT. Syringe a solution of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, one quart of water to one bottle of the ELIXIR into the nasal passages. Steam out the head occasionally by allowing horse to inhale steam from one-half pail of hot water, in which halt a bottle of the ELIXIR has been poured. Also bathe the nose outside from the eyes to the nostrils with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, full strength.

Cough Is a violent spasmodic action usually involuntary and for the purpose of removing some source of irritation from the lungs, air passages or throat. It is often indicative of other diseases. Such varieties of cough as may be termed moist, dry, shut, hacking, violent, spasmodic and broken-winded, affect the horse.

Moist cough is present with bronchitis, catarrh, and similar diseases.

Dry cough accompanies catarrh in its early stages, pleurisy, indigestion, worms, consumption, heaves, teething, etc.

TREATMENT. Bathe the throat well with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and syringe a lotion of one bottle of the ELIXIR to two quarts of

water into the throat. Also give the CONDITION POWDERS every morning.

Difficult Breathing A symptom of importance indicating various diseases. In such diseases as pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs many conditions exist which tend to make the breathing labored. As certain diseases of which this is a symptom are often seriously aggravated and a tendency to fatal termination is caused it is important to overcome this trouble as speedily as possible.

TREATMENT. Apply TUTTLE'S ELIXIR freely on the lungs. Give fifteen drops belladonna at intervals of half an hour until relieved.

Epizootic A term applied to a variety of diseases, such as Influenza or Catarrhal Fever, Pink Eye, etc., which see.

Epizootic diseases have a tendency to spread rapidly, attacking many animals at the same time, causing death in many, and leaving the others in bad condition. Their attack is abrupt, and is characterized by debility, decreased appetite, stupor, constipation high-colored and scanty urine, cracking joints, pulse weak, yet faster than normal. The horse is disinclined to move, and is often troubled with a deep, painful cough. A discharge usually exudes from the nose, and is of a white greenish or yellow hue. The special diseases of an epizootic character as mentioned above should be looked up as they describe more specifically the symptoms which denote the disease.

TREATMENT. Bathe the outside of throat freely with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, full strength. Syringe throat inside with lotion of one bottle ELIXIR to two quarts of water. Also give TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS.

Farcy This is a contagious disease, being practically the same as Glanders (which see) both as to cause and termination. While Farcy and Glanders are practically one and the same disease, the former more frequently develops spontaneously. The fact also that mild attacks of Farcy may be cured leads some to

suppose erroneously that it is a separate disease. It has been proved however that they are identical.

Symptoms. The symptoms noticeable in mild cases are round, hard blotches, which appear on the inside of the thighs, and along the neck. If not checked, the legs swell to a very large size, the nose becomes swollen, foul smelling ulcers appear on the legs and discharge an unhealthy fluid, and the nose discharges very offensive matter.

Treatment. It is useless to attempt to treat this disease. It is best to kill the animal at once.

Glanders This is a particularly malignant, contagious disease, and always results fatally. It frequently succeeds nasal gleet, but more commonly is communicated by inoculation. It is a disease of temperate climes, rarely being found in hot or very cold countries. Its remote causes are probably various debilitatory influences, such as old age, bad food, exhausting diseases, cold, wet, filth, etc.

This disease is of so deadly and contagious a character, and one that may enter the human system through abrasions of the skin, causing the death of the person so inoculated that it is safest, unless the animal can immediately be sent to a veterinary hospital, to shoot it.

Symptoms. In early stages symptoms are similiar to those of nasal gleet, but the nasal discharge in chronic glanders is of a starchy or glue-like appearance. It has an offensive odor and adheres to the nostrils, where it dries and accumulates. Except in Acute Glanders, the disease may be latent for a long period, and the horse work well, and the symptoms may be so slight as to baffle even the experienced physician. It is best, therefore if the disease is suspected of having attacked the horse to consult medical authority at once.

Treatment. There is none that I can recommend. Glanders is such a dangerous disease to treat, owing to the fact that it can be easily communicated to men, that it is advisable not to attempt treatment, but to have the animal shot without delay. Disinfect

the stable by burning sulphur, and wash all mangers with a strong solution of carbolic acid.

Heaves This disease bears a rather close resemblance in some of its symptoms with those of Asthma. Like Asthma it is also due to errors in feeding. It consists of rupture and enlargement of the air-cells or the lungs. Horses affected with Heaves are generally heavy feeders and are usually such as are fed on enormous quantities of hay and coarse food.

Symptoms. The intensity of this disease varies. In some horses they are so slight that an expert can scracely detect them while in others the animal breathes with extreme difficulty, even when not undergoing exercise. The flanks usually jerk peculiarly in breathing, and there is often a suppressed consumptive cough.

Treatment. Give little if any hay, and give water carefully. Do not put to work at once after watering and feeding. Steam out the head as directed for Catarrh, and give Tuttle's American Condition Powders every morning for several weeks. Use Fowler's Solution as directed on bottle. This can be had at any drug store.

Influenza An Epizootic disease, epidemic in character, usually occurring in the Spring or Fall of the year. Is not usually fatal when properly treated, but old, over-worked and poorly constituted horses often succumb.

Symptoms. The coat is dry and staring, the legs, ears and nose are cold, slight fever, sneezing, hacking cough, discharge of mucus from one or both nostrils, the eyes are heavy and tears often flow over the face. The animal loses appetite, is greatly prostrated and loses strength. Often on the legs, belly, breast, etc., appear swellings of a dropsical appearance. These, however, disappear easily as the patient gains strength.

Treatment. Same as for Epizootic.

Lampas A swelling or baggy projection of the palate behind the front teeth, often extending below the teeth and sore and tender and sensitive to touch.

SYMPTOMS. In addition to appearance of mouth the horse is unable to eat, the food dropping out when the animal attempts to chew it.

TREATMENT. Add a tablespoonful of saltpetre to each pailful of water given the horse to drink. If the swellings are particularly troublesome prick them with the point of a knife. Feed bran mashes and give TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS every morning for a couple of weeks.

Laryngitis This consists of inflammation of the membrane which lines the larynx, which is situated at the top of the windpipe, directly beneath the pharynx. It is a not uncommon disorder and is dangerous, as it is often quickly fatal. When the inflammation is acute, mucus forms and gathers rapidly upon the membrane, causing the death of the animal from suffocation.

SYMPTOMS. Breathing is difficult, the nose discharges, hoarseness is often manifest, the legs and ears are cold, the body is covered with sweat, the horse frequently stamps with his feet, particularly with the fore ones, and his face bears an anxious and distressed expression. A sore throat is often a preliminary symptom, and where neglected the disease in all its malignity soon appears.

TREATMENT. Steam the head out as directed for Catarrh and bathe the sides of the throat well with TUTTLE'S ELIXIR. In the acute form any ordinary treatment will rarely be of any avail, although the operation of tracheotoring performed by a skillful veterinary surgeon often proves successful.

Nasal Gleet This disease consists of a chronic discharge of mucus from the nose. It is generally caused by catarrhal inflammation, neglected catarrh, general neglect, etc. It should receive treatment at once as it is sometimes the forerunner of serious diseases, such as glanders, etc.

TREATMENT. Follow the same directions as given for catarrh.

Pink Eye This is an epidemic disease, epizootic in character, and practically a species of influenza. Its contributory causes are

similar to those of influenza and other diseases of this character.

Symptoms. Fever and dulness mark the beginning of the disease. The eyelids become swollen, the eyes discharge tears, and there is much pain in the limbs. The eyes look reddish, particularly in the corners, are sensitive to light, and often fill up with pus. There is more or less discharge from the nostrils, and there is often a loud cough, at first dry, but often becoming moist, although there is an absence of pulmonary complications. The appetite is poor, tongue foul, urine scanty, bowels constipated, and the horse swallows with difficulty. The horse early loses strength, and the hind legs become much swollen.

Treatment. It is important that the horse be built up and strengthened by pure air, proper nourishment and good care. Put the sick animal in a clean, well-ventilated and roomy box stall, and see that he has a good clean bed of straw. In cold weather blanket well, and feed with bran mashes at first. Follow the same medical treatment as advised for Epizootic.

Pluerisy This is inflammation, partial or general, of the membrane which covers the lungs and lines the chest. The causes are similar to those of other diseases of the respiratory organs.

Symptoms. These differ from those of pneumonia, mainly in that the breath is not so short nor so quick, and that there is a tenderness to the touch in the side. A chill manifested by a staring coat and coldness of the surface of the body mark the disease at its outset. Signs of pain follow, often very severe and similar to those in colic. The horse paws, and perhaps lies down. He eventually becomes sore and stiff, and dreads to be touched on the effected side. A short, dry cough is usually present.

Treatment. Bathe the chest and lungs thoroughly with Tuttle's Elixir, full strength. Protect the animal from draughts or chills. The Elixir will keep up the circulation and prevent internal congestion and inflammation. Give the Condition Powders every morning for several weeks.

Pneumonia This disease consists of inflammation of the substance of the lungs, instead of the air passages as in bronchitis. It is commonly known as lung fever, and is often fatal. It is a very serious disease in all cases and requires careful attention. Its causes are similar to those that occasion bronchitis, laryngitis, etc. A slight cold contracted by a horse kept in a draughty stable nearly always leads to pneumonia.

Symptoms. A shivering fit is frequently first noticed and for this shivering there is no apparent cause, as it may occur on a very hot day or in a warm stable. Dulness follows, the pulse quickens, there is a dull, dry cough, the extremities are cold and the nose discharges. The animal does not lie down, but if loose, will wander about, and occasionally eat a mouthful of food. In the last stages the animal will stand with limbs outstretched and head protruded. The fever usually continues from five to eight days when the crisis is reached.

Treatment. Take and keep all dry feed away from the horse during this disease. Drench with two ounces of Tuttle's Elixir in a pint of water. Apply the Elixir full strength to the outside of the lungs or chest and sides. Give two drachms of Ammonia Carbonates twice a day, and Fenner Drops, one or two as directed. If the horse will drink it, give plenty of milk to drink. Plenty of fresh air, without draughts is absolutely essential. Feed light as the horse begins to recover.

Sore Throat This affection should receive prompt attention as it is often the forerunner of a more serious disease, particularly of laryngitis, etc. At the time of shedding the coat the horse is most susceptible to this trouble, but it may ensue at any time from changes in the weather, chills, exposure to stormy weather, etc. The main symptom is an inability to swallow.

Treatment. Follow the treatment given for Laryngitis.

Strangles A species of glandular inflammation often called horse-distemper, colt-distemper, horse-ail, etc. It effects young horses mainly, and resembles somewhat the mumps in children. The causes of this disease are very obscure, yet are thought by many to be associated with the cutting of the teeth.

SYMPTOMS. The animal is dull, has a slight cough, some soreness of throat, is disinclined to eat, the glands below the ears and between the jaws become swollen, general unthriftiness is exhibited, difficulty of breathing, etc.

TREATMENT. Drench with solution of one ounce of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR in one pint of water, and apply the ELIXIR, full strength, to the outside of the affected glands. Give TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS and WORM POWDERS as directed on the packages. This treatment will be found particularly successful.

In the next several pages I will discuss certain common conditions and diseases which might perhaps be more properly considered under other heading, but which I have gathered under this general head more particularly for convenience, and that they may be more readily consulted and understood.

Lameness To this question the greatest importance should be attached. Lameness, in some of its numerous varieties, is often met with by the horse owner. Rarely is a horse free from lameness of some sort at some period of his life, and the detection of the seat or source thereof has ever been a vexed question. It is now happily and easily solved, however, and the discovery of the seat of the affection becomes a simple matter when the agency of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is employed.

It is a striking property of this preparation that it will immediately detect lameness.

The process is simple. Freely apply the ELIXIR to the part suspected of affection. The seat of the lameness will be detected at once by the ELIXIR taking hold like a blister and remaining moist upon the part affected while the rest dries out.

When these directions are followed there will be no difficulty in finding out the limb in which the horse is lame.

Lameness is not a disease of itself but is rather a sign of disease. It is generally the manifestation of pain, weakness, inability, or impediment. It does not accompany all diseases of the limbs, as wounds, ulcers, bony deposits, or tumors may

exist without any lameness, but where there is any signs of lameness there is usually disease present.

The more common forms of lameness and the diseased conditions causing it are described in detail.

The lameness caused by Sprains, Splints, Sore Shins, Ring Bone, Spavins, Varicular Disease, etc., are described elsewhere.

Shoulder Lameness This may arise from a variety of causes, such as sprains, rheumatism, fracture, liver disease, etc. It usually effects the shoulder joint, and its exact location is often more or less obscure. Lameness which is located in the foot is often mistaken for shoulder lameness and vice-versa.

Symptoms. Shoulder lameness is evidenced in the gait of the horse. He does not carry his limb straight forward, but with a sort of rotary movement, the limb being thrown outwards, and brought forward with a sweep. In some cases the toe of the foot is dragged along the ground. Pain, heat and swelling are present.

Treatment. Bathe freely and persistently with Tuttle's Elixir, applying all the hair will hold, morning and night. Do not rub the Elixir in.

Speedy Cut This is an injury to the region of the carpus, or wrist, and often occasions lameness. It is caused by the horse striking his leg with the opposite foot.

Symptoms. The skin becomes inflamed and swollen, pus forms in the part, and there is lameness and often much fever.

Treatment. Bathe freely with Tuttle's Elixir, night and morning, until the inflammation subsides. See that the shoe or hoof do not project inwardly too far.

Stifle-Joint Lameness This condition is not uncommon, and usually arises from accidents, sprains of the fetlock, nail in the foot, etc. In its more common form the trouble is located within the joint proper. In rarer instances the patella or stifle bone becomes displaced.

Symptoms. The limb is generally bent when the animal

stands, but when made to run usually extends the foot in a rigid state, and the heel of the foot touches the ground first. There is considerable lameness, heat about the joint and much tenderness on pressure. When the patella is displaced it will be noticed protruding on the outside of the thigh and should be pushed back into place. This may be done by standing by the quarters and pushing the dislocated patella inward with both hands while an assistant simultaneously hold up and pulls the foot forward.

TREATMENT. After the patella has been replaced or in the more common cases where the patella was not displaced, proceed as directed for Shoulder Lameness.

Hip=Joint Lameness This is of rare occurrence, and generally effects young horses, as a result of hereditary taint, but may result from rheumatism in older horses. It is indicated usually by a dragging and swaying motion of the limb forward, and outward, and considerable heat will be found over the joint. There is often lameness in the hip, not affecting the joint, and this condition, resulting from sprains, bruises, falls, etc., is known as hip surency. (See Atrophy.)

TREATMENT. Proceed as directed for Shoulder Lameness.

Special Notice

CASTRATION.

This operation is usually difficult, delicate and often dangerous, and is generally performed when the animal is about one or two years old, although I have operated on them when 15 years old, and when the weather is neither too hot nor too cold, although with care, it could be done at any time.

So far as I know the procedure of all Veterinary Surgeons, except myself and my son H. A. Tuttle, V. S., is to throw the animal.

I Perform the Operation While The Horse Is Standing, and With only a Simple Twist upon His Nose.

By my method there is no throwing and its consequences, no broken backs, no spinal troubles, no broken bones, and no strained tendons.

I have performed hundreds of operations and *never lost a case nor had any injurious effects follow the operation.*

Write me for further particulars. It will be worth your while.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

We refer to the following gentlemen whose horses Dr. S. A. Tuttle has castrated:

J. J. Bowen, Mystic Park, Medford.
L. J. & R. M. Sturtevant, Somerville.
J. H. Richardson, Andover.
John R. Farnham, Waltham.
Dr. J. W. Willis, Waltham.
Dr. H. N. Allin, Waltham.
M. S. Drinkwater, East Braintree.
Joshua Wilkins, East Braintree.
H. M. Whitney, Cohasset.
W. C. Chandler, Plymouth.
W. C. Wright, Duxbury.
J. H. Nay, Readville.
Bither & Conley, Readville.
James Campbell, Boston.
E. D. Wiggin, Boston.
John Winch of Winch Bros., Boston.
J. H. May, Boston.
J. M. Forbes, owner of Arion, Boston.
W. A. Skinner, Lawrence.
J. S. Sanborn, Lewiston Junction, Me., of the firm of Chase & Sanborn.
M. E. Sturgis, Victoria Club Stables, 15 West 32d Street, New York City.
L. M. Phillips, Swampscott.
J. B. Witham, Marblehead.

As students of Farmer Miles, we make the Castration of Ridgelings a specialty, under the "Farmer Miles System."

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

AS A LEG AND BODY WASH

NOTHING EQUALS TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

For a leg and body wash for Runners, Roadsters and Trotters, TUTTLE'S ELIXIR stands supreme.

A bottle of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR to one gallon of water is the usual proportion. With this bathe the entire body of the animal and blanket immediately. Prepare a lotion of one bottle of the ELIXIR to two quarts of water and bathe the legs with this, then bandage lightly, with dry bandages.

When TUTTLE'S ELIXIR is thus used as a leg and body wash it becomes invaluable. It prevents inflammation, chills and congestion, and will keep the muscles firm and elastic and prevent them from becoming stiff and sore. It keeps the horse in the best of muscular condition.

Important to Owners of Racers TUTTLE'S ELIXIR used on Racing Horses as a Leg and Body Wash is a better Speed Producer than any Electric or other contrivance known. It should be used between heats and after the race as directed. It will not blister when used as directed above but will positively keep the horse in the best condition, ward off chills, etc., and keep the muscles from becoming sore and stiff.

If you are a bit skeptical about what it will do read the testimonial of Mr. J. H. Nay of the Readville (Mass.) Trotting Park, on page 66.

OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

As prevention of disease is a great desiration, the following point is of special value. When a horse comes into the stable in a heated condition, after hard driving, etc., he is particularly

susceptible to chills, etc. In fact many dangerous diseases originate from a sudden chill received in this way.

Give the horse when he returns in this condition a single dose, consisting of one-sixth of a bottle in a half-pint of water, of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR, and it will prevent chills, congestion, pneumonia, etc. Bathe the horse with the lotion of TUTTLE'S ELIXIR and water, and blanket at once without stopping to rub out.

These directions are important. Do not fail to follow them.

READVILLE TROTTING PARK, MASS., March 23, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S., Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir for the past ten years, in the diluted form, for a leg and body wash. I consider it the best wash for keeping horses from soring up. Horses done up with this wash are much less liable to take cold than when done up with witch hazel or any other wash I ever used. J. H. NAY.

BRISTOL, CONN., June 5, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have trained track and road horses for 35 years, and have used everything for leg and body wash that could be used, and pardon me right here for not recommending Elixir to every owner, trainer and driver in the world, by far the most wonderful remedy for ailments of the horse, and for a leg and body wash it has no equal. I have used and sold over 500 bottles and I know whereof I speak. No man should be without it in his house or barn. One bottle will convince any trainer if he will use it that there is nothing like it.

Most truly yours, H. T. WHITE.

READVILLE TROTTING PARK, MASS., Feb. 22, 1884.

D. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have always been prejudiced against all patent medicines and liniments after trying them all on my knee, that I threw out of joint three years ago; and it has troubled me all the time since, until last summer, when you gave me the Elixir to use on our horse, and it done him so much good that I thought I would try some on my knee. I had made a misstep, and it pained me so that I could not stand on it and supposed I was used up for two or three days. I got to the house and went for it with Elixir, and in a short time I thought I had Elixir all over me, inside and out. If I could have got hold of you just then you would have wanted some Elixir to use. But it was all right; I went to the stable as usual the next morning, and have been there ever since. Elixir was what did it. I have taken off curbs that have been blistered three times without effect. I have been driving a horse three weeks that had a bad knee which one of our best veterinary surgeons of Boston blistered three times and gave up, saying he was not worth a dollar. I must say this horse could not bend his knee when I commenced using the Elixir, and I would not have given ten dollars for him, but I would like to give thirty times ten for him to-day; so you can go on making Elixir, for I want nothing less than a dozen bottles on hand in my stable all the time. Yours truly, J. H. NAY.

P. S. Send me a dozen at once.

A Sound Horse.

Theoretical soundness rarely, if ever exists. This being the case we have to be contented with "practical soundness," which is the nearest approach to a perfectly sound horse.

A sound horse is one that is free from all disease and has nothing about him that interferes or is likely to interfere with his usefulness, or deprecates his value.

As practical soundness is what we have to deal with in examining a horse it must appear first, that he is free from all disease that renders him unable to do his kind of work as a sound horse should.

2. That certain conditions are not present which, in a longer or shorter time, may render him unfit to do the work of a sound horse.

3. That nothing exists that tends to deprecate the value of the animal as compared to a sound horse.

How is it best to proceed to examine the animal? We must bear in mind that a horse may be temporarily unsound or permanently unsound.

Temporary unsoundness may include certain diseases, of which, after the animal has recovered, little or no trace remains; it also includes certain forms of lameness, as interfering, slight sprains, etc., which subside in a short while. In examination it is necessary to look for disease, malformations, etc., and not for soundness.

The horse to be examined should be seen, first, at rest, in and out of the stall; second, in motion, both when warmed up and when cooled off (that is, examined in motion while hot and also when cold.)

Ascertain how the animal feeds—while at rest in the stall; if he cribs, sucks wind or weaves. Notice his position of standing and watch him while backing out of the stall, to see whether there is dragging of the feet, or other peculiar actions.

On the floor have nothing on but a halter. Take a general glance at the animal, noting the position of the extremities, color, size, and general outline. Then proceed to examine, part by part, commencing at the head, not forgetting to compare one side with the other as the examination progresses.

In examining the head and the shape, the conditions of the bones of the face, the shape and condition of the eyes, the pupils, the ears, the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity (noting the color and looking for ulceration, growths, etc.); then examine the contents of the mouth, the age, shape, size and wearing surfaces of the teeth, and examine the bars for fractures; and then pass to the intermaxillary space, feeling the pulse, the condition of the lower jaw, whether thickened or thinned; examine the glands in this region, then the poll, the throat, the condition of the glands, not forgetting to cause the animal to cough and remembering the kind of cough; pass along the neck, note the condition of the mane, the jugular grove, the trachea; look over the shoulders for marks of setons, wasting of muscles; the elbows for chapped elbow; the knee for fractures, inflammation, etc.; the shin bones for splints; the tendons (for their condition); the fetlock, for fractures, swellings, scars of neurotomy, etc.; then look for the side bones, ring bones, etc.; and finally the general outline of the feet, as regards size, shape, etc., and in particular for toe-cracks, quarter-cracks, results of laminitis, navicular disease, etc.

Next, take body under observation, remembering to examine both sides; first, the withers, looking for marks of setons, swellings, etc.; then the condition of the ribs; test the heart and lungs; look at the abdomen for hernia, etc.; the flank, noting the respiration, whether quickened, slow, irregular and the like.

Next stand behind the animal and examine the hips for fractures, swellings, etc.; then the hip joints (remembering to compare one with the other); examine the tail to see if false; look under the tail for tumors; the flank for hernia, tumors, etc.; the stifles (for swellings, dislocations); the hocks (for spavins, thoroughpins, curbs); then pass downward, noting the condition of the parts in the front limbs.

Have the animal trotted by the halter in as straight a line as possible in a slow, easy trot, allowing the horse about one foot of rope, so as not to interfere with the action; the animal should be trotted away from the examiner, at which time the movements of the posterior extremities may be noted, and when trotted toward him the movements of the anterior extremities.

When the animal is warmed up lameness may not be shown, while if cooled off it manifests itself, and vice versa. Next have the animal galloped to test his wind; see if the breathing is fast, irregular or noisy. Do not forget to examine the eyes.

BOSTON, Aug. 1, 1883.

Dr. Tuttle, Sir.—I have used your Elixir for several kinds of complaints in horses, such as strains, bruises, cuts, colic and also for climating horses, and find it as good as most horse doctors, and cheerfully recommend it to horse owners, and also to use it in household complaints, such as lame back and all aches and pains. Yours, etc., W. C. BRAY.

BOSTON, July 13, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I used your Elixir on two horses for curbs, and in ten days they were as free from the disease as on the day they were foaled. I can cheerfully recommend it as a sure cure for curbs.
JOHN F. WINCH, 130 and 136 Federal St

BOSTON, MASS., July 13, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—Have used and sold your Elixir for the last eight years with the very best possible results; have used it for sores, sprains, colics, horse ail, knotted cords, and a very bad case of bleeding scratches, which it cured in a very short time. All that I sell it to speak in the highest praise of it, and I would recommend it to every one wanting a liniment for every use, either man or beast. JOHN E. CURRY.

BRISTOL, CONN., Feb. 19, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Esq., Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir in my barn for a year. The first thing I used it for was a curb, and it took it off clean as a whistle, and did not take off the hair. I have been using it on my horse on the hip for a sprain, and it has cured him. He had been lame for some time, as you know, and when you came and saw him you said it was in the muscles of his hip, and we have put it on as directed, and the trouble has gone. I drove him yesterday and today, and he does not show any lameness. It is the most wonderful liniment I ever saw. You can refer any party to me, and I will answer any inquiries that come. It was in our local papers about the horse being cured, and a great many have been to me to know where they can get it. I tell at my barn they will always find it as long as I am around. One of my neighbors bought a colt that had four ringbones. The owner had tried blistering and everything he could think of, and sold to this man. He has taken the whole four ringbones off with Elixir. Yours truly,
J. H. SESSIONS, JR., Lock Box 508.

TESTIMONIALS.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October, 1894.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I had one bottle of your Elixir given me at Trenton Fair and liked it very much for leg and body wash, but have not been able to get any more. I tried all over Philadelphia. Not able to find any. Please send me price list and where I can find it. I will try and introduce it here. I think it the best thing I ever used.

Yours, etc.,

Box 440. THOS. McFARLAND.

P. S. The Family Elixir is not the same is it? I think I put a bottle of the other in one gallon of water and used it warm. It kept the horse from getting stiff, between heats and not half the work.

BOSTON, April, 1889.

This is to certify that I had a valuable mare in June, 1885, which had a fistula come on her shoulder. I not knowing what it was let it go until September when I consulted a veterinary, and he pronounced it as above and said he could cure it and he put in a seton to rim it off. It then seemed to spread much faster than ever before. After about three weeks of this treatment it had extended through and made its appearance on the opposite side, and then I consulted with Dr. Brighton and one other veterinary and they would not say they would cure her but stated that it was a very unsatisfactory thing to doctor, for after spending a great deal of time and perhaps heal it up and think it was all right it was liable to break out again at any time, and Dr. Brighton said he did not care to touch it and advised me to dispose of her. I had heard of Dr. Tuttle and I went directly to his office, 4 Merrimac St., and stated the case just as I had to the others and he said, "*no doubt your mare has Fistula and a bad case as it has been running so long, and no doubt they used poison with the seton they put in, and that has gone all through her system.*" "Well," says I, "can you *cure it?*" He replied, "I can and so that it will remain cured or I won't charge you a cent, for if I fail it will be the first one and I have cured a good many." I turned her over to him and he cured her completely so that I have worked her now over two years, both single and double, and with no signs of the trouble returning. She weighs 1500 lbs. and is hearty and rugged and worth as much today as ever she was, and can be seen any day at No. 8 Purchase St.

S. M. HANDY.

JACKSON, MICH., Sept. 29, 1894.

Doctor S. A. Tuttle.—The sample bottle of Elixir arrived all right I used it on my horse which had strained tendons and knotted cords. It worked like a charm. It is the best liniment I have ever used; it certainly was worth $5 to me, for I have worked the horse since using it and he is all right. Please except thanks. Please find P. O. order of $1.00 for two bottles more. Send to H. G. BAILEY, P. O. box 1337, Jackson, Michigan.

WILLISTON, MD., July 26, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Sir.—Sample bottle of your Elixir came. Am glad to say it did my mare more good than anything I ever used. Please send

me by United States Express to Two Johns, one-half dozen bottles at $4.00 per dozen. Send C. O. D.

What terms could you give me as agent? Please write me at Williston, Caroline Co., Md., what day you send Elixir. Be sure and send by United States Express to Two Johns, Caroline Co., Md.

Respectfully, J. R. BOONE.

BOSTON, June 25, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir:— Sometime in February I fell and injured my knee. In May water began to gather around the kneepan and became a large bunch. Nothing seemed to do it any good until I was advised to use your Elixir. I bandaged it with cotton cloth several thicknesses and saturated it night and morning with the Elixir. It took the skin off and it took the water all out. It is a grand liniment.

Yours truly, SIDNEY M. WILKINS.

40a Oliver Street, Somerville, Mass.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1894.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir:— The horse that I wrote you about last winter in regard to the enlargement in his hind leg, at the hock, I used your Elixir as directed and it cured him completely so you could not see any difference in either leg and he drives sound. He had the worst looking leg I ever saw on a horse. My stableman said it would never get better. I will admit if it hadn't been for the Elixir my horse would be lame today. Yours Resp.,

1019 East 162nd Street. FRED McCARTHY.

You can refer anyone to me in regard to your Elixir.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 2, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Please send me one dozen bottles Elixir by Adams Express. I am using it, reduced, as a lotion and find it is all that is required to keep a horse in good condition. Please send Elixir to 569 George street. Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. ADKINS.

WESTFIELD, MASS., June 7, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Send me one dozen bottles of Tuttle's Elixir to 96 Franklin street, Westfield, Mass.

Yours truly,

C. S. Sherman, 96 Franklin street, Westfield, Mass.

P. S. You have the best all around preparation that is on the market today, for veterinary purposes. Use this if it is of any good to you.

C. S. S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Having tested your Elixir for the different purposes for which you recommend it, would say that I used it on curbs, ringbone and callous, of which it cured and left no enlargement. I also used your family Elixir for rheumatism with the best results. I would highly recommend it to all who suffer from rheumatism or aches of any kind. Yours respectfully,

Fred McCarthy, 1019 East 162d street, New York City.

Thoroughly Tested.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—I will say I have thoroughly tested your Elixir and

can truly say I am more than pleased with it. I have used it on a horse that had very large knees — as large as a man's head — and as stiff as if there were no joints in them. I applied the Elixir, as per direction, which took the knees down in good shape, as good as they ever were. I had used it in several bad cases, and in each and every case it gave perfect satisfaction. I would not be without it if the cost was five times what it now is. I can fully recommend it to all horse owners, or those having the care of horses. To any one wishing personal reference I will be pleased to give it.

P. S. After giving the Condition Powders a thorough trial I must say they are "O. K." the best I ever used. The Worm Powders worked to a charm. I gave the powders, as directed, to a horse that was all out of fix; in a few weeks you would not have known the horse. He improved in looks and actions more than any horse I ever saw. I am now giving the Powders to all my horses, and think it is safe to do so.

J. S. HAZARD, 24 Bath Road.

Eight Cases of Curb Cured.

PEQUABUCK, CONN., July 29, 1890.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have these goods introduced on the Trotting Park and a number of customers outside. They are the best remedies I have ever seen, and that is the opinion of all who have used them. I have cured eight cases of curb and have not had a single failure.

Very respectfully, L. P. GOODWIN.

For Colic and Bone Spavins.

Jan. 21, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your Elixir and find it all you recommend it. I have tried it for colic and bone spavins and can fully recommend it to all, and would not be without it.

D. H. POWERS, 68 and 72 Cove St., Boston, Mass.

Lameness Cured.

DOVER, N. H.

Dr. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have a colt that became lame forward. He was lame for about a year. No one could locate. With one application of your Elixir it told just where it was. I used several bottles of your Elixir and am happy to say it entirely cured him. He is as free from lameness as the day he was foaled. Can gladly recommend to any and every one, as I think it is the best elixir of the age.

Most respectfully yours,
JOHN SMITH, Rutland St.

Highly Recommends It.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 9, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—This is to certify that I have used your Elixir for several years, both on my horses and in my family, and would highly recommend it for sprains on horses, also as a wash to use on trotters, also for colic, rheumatism, etc.

In regard to the Family Elixir, I would say that I cut my finger nearly to the bone, and I immediately applied the Elixir and it healed very quickly. J. H. ROBERTS.

Never Seen Their Equal.

NORTHWOOD NARROW, N. H., Feb. 21, 1889.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used your Elixir Condition Powder and White Star for more than one year, I can say I have never seen their equal. For colic in horses, cuts, bruises, sprains or any ailment of horses or neat stock, in my opinion, it has no equal. I have had an experience of 25 years in the care of and using of horses and have never used any liniment that I have been as well pleased with the results. Have used it in several cases of colic when the animals were given up to die. It has never failed to give *immediate relief*. I have used the family Elixir with good results. I received an injury to my spinal column and was under medical treatment nearly three years, and at the time I commenced using your Elixir could not use the joints of one foot caused by the injury four years previous. In sixty days after using three bottles of your family Elixir I could move every joint of my foot and it had a natural feeling. I do believe your Elixir has done for me more than all the other treatment I received in the three years I was under the care of doctors. I consider it the most valuable family Elixir of the age.

With respect, C. B. LEAVITT.

Believe In It.

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 2, 1885.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, My very dear Sir.—When you sent me one dozen bottles of your Elixir, almost two years ago, I had no confidence in medicines, but I am a believer in your Elixir, both for man and beast, for inward or outward pain or suffering. I used it on my horse that was very lame in one leg, very much inflamed from hip to foot, and it cured her in three days. It is a sure cure for rheumatic pain, giving relief at first application. I can hereby recommend it to the afflicted. It is no humbug. We use it for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, sore throat, and pneumonia, with perfect success. Very respectfully,

ELDER JOSEPH HARVEY.

Unequalled for Colic, Etc.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 3, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—I cannot speak in too high terms of your Elixir. It is the best liniment I ever saw. I probably do the largest business in the horse-shoeing line in the city, and use a great many bottles of it. In cases such as nails in the feet, and all different diseases of the feet, colic, spavin, etc., I find it has no equal. It will do all you say it will. I have given a great deal of it to my customers, and in every instance they had me get them a dozen bottles. Will be only too pleased to have you use my name wherever you have occasion to do so, as I cannot say too much of your Elixir. Yours truly,

69 West Lake St. JOHN KERR.

For Sprains and Lameness.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 13, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—We have used your Elixir upon our horses for the past three or four years, for sprains and lameness of various kinds with good results, and have sold considerable of it to our customers, and it has given great satisfaction. We therefore take pleasure in recommending it to all owners of horses as a very valuable liniment.

PROCTOR BROS., Craigie's Bridge.

Very Enthusiastic.

CHICAGO, ILL., Apr. 3, 1891.

S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Replying to yours in reference to your Elixir, I beg leave to state that I have used it on my horses for large legs and for hocks. Have also used it for colic and lung fevers, and had one horse that had spinal meningitis. I had the very best results in all cases, and after some time began to speak of it to my friends, and they have asked me on different occasions for bottles of it. I gave so much of it away that I was compelled to send for a gross, and charged them the same price that I had to pay for it. I think I have ordered from fifty to one hundred gross, and have not got them all supplied yet. I never saw such good results from any liniment, and am very enthusiastic over same. Would be very much pleased to have you refer anyone to me. I have a quantity of it constantly at my house, and have recommended it to all my friends as well as all horsemen.

Yours very respectfully,

431 Oakley Ave. P. R. McLEOD.

Simply Wonderful.

MOOSUP VALLEY, R. I., Jan. 25, 1885.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—In regard to myself, it was simply wonderful how soon the Elixir gave me relief. A number of years ago my right lung troubled me; I had hemorrhage, caused by over exertion. Dr. Parris of Westford, Mass., said I should have to give up preaching. Last year I had a call to Boston; I took a severe cold which troubled me very much. Sister Thayer of Boston called my attention to your Elixir, and gave me a bottle with flannel to apply it. Surprised to say it gave immediate relief, and more than that I was relieved of much pain which ran to my finger ends. For bowel trouble, we have found it a ready panacea. We have used it in various other ways, and can testify it is one of the best of medicines. A short time ago a messenger came for me to go three miles for a doctor for Miss Gardner, who has asthma very badly. I took a bottle of Elixir and went; they applied it to her chest, and gave her some to take and inhale. In thirty minutes she could lie down and the next Monday went to the factory to work. Her mother thought she would die. She now says she would not be without it.

Yours respectfully,

REV. A. D. BLANCHARD.

Very Satisfactory Results.

BOSTON, April 27, 1889.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—We have used Tuttle's Condition and Worm Powders for the past three years with our own horses, and with very satisfactory results. As our horses speak for themselves anyone can consult them at 268 Purchase Street, Boston.

HANDY & WATERHOUSE.

For Strained Cords.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 1885.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—This is to certify that I have used your Elixir several times with great benefit to my horse in every case. In various cuts and bruises it works admirably. During the icy season last winter, my horse strained the cords of one foreleg, and was quite lame. I applied the

Elixir a few times before driving the horse. The first application relieved the lameness, and once or twice more removed all soreness and swelling. I keep it in my stable all the time, and regard it the most useful of anything of this kind I have ever seen.

DR. CHAS. F. FLANDERS.

Best for Spavin.

BOSTON, July 26, 1889.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—After using your Elixir for two years in spavins, and, in fact almost all difficulties about a horse, I can testify that it is the best thing, without exception, I have ever seen. It has cured horses for me that have been given up by the best veterinaries, and I cheerfully recommend it to anyone having charge of a horse.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. TARBOX, Supt. Herdic Phaeton Co.,
Granite St., So. Boston.

Best Horse Medicine.

BRISTOL, N. H., June 21, 1885.

Dr. S. A Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used your Elixir in the different diseases in horses, I consider it the best horse medicine in the market. I have never failed of obtaining good results in every case where I have used it. Every man owning a horse should have a bottle of it in his stable. Yours very truly, G. G. BROWN.

Would Not Be Without It.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—It affords me great pleasure to recommend your Elixir for all the diseases of horses, such as lung fever, colics, nails, and many others. I have used it in my stables for all the above, and have been more than satisfied with the results. I have never had a case in which it did not do everything claimed that it would do. I feel that we could not be without it in our barns, and would only be too glad to illustrate the merits of your Elixir to any one should you have occasion to refer them to me. Yours truly, C. HEALEY,
266 S. Morgan St. Supt. Crane Co.'s Stables.

Nothing Equals It.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 3, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—In regard to your Elixir, wish to say that I am in the horse business, buying and selling them, and use nothing else but your Elixir in my barn, and so far have found nothing to equal it. I cannot say too much for you. Have recommended same to a great many friends, and it would afford me pleasure to have you mention my name in any instance. Yours respectfully,
27 to 31 Washbourne Ave. JOSEPH JORDON.

Shoe Boil Removed.

BROCKTON, Jan. 15, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your Elixir and have given it a good trial on everything that was ailing, and I find that it is all you claim for it. I have taken off a shoe boil of three years' standing, and have taken off a thick tendon, pronounced to be incurable by good judges; it is smooth and sound now. Your Worm and

Condition Powders cannot be praised too highly, as they will speak for themselves if given a trial; will make an old horse appear young again if given a chance. You can use my name for all your mixtures, as I consider them all you claim for them.

A. JOHNSON, Driving Park, Brockton, Mass.

Never Changes Color of Hair.

BOSTON, July 16, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S.—I have used your Elixir for colic, spavins, spinal meningitis and blistering; it will never change the color of the hair. And your White Star for old sores and galls, there is nothing I think as good in the market.

R. S. CLISBY.

Best Liniment of All.

ANDOVER, N. H.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I cannot speak in too high terms of your Elixir. It is the best liniment I ever used in my stable; would not be without it. I have saved quite a number of horses that were given up with the colic. I cured a horse of the glanders with your Elixir after a veterinary had pronounced it incurable. It will do all you say it will. I would say to the public, to try it and be convinced that it is no humbug.

W. D. TUTTLE.

Never Fails.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 8, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—I cannot say too much for your Elixir on behalf of the good benefits derived from it. Have used it for rheumatism and sprains, etc., in my family, and in all cases it has never failed to do all that you advertise it for. I am very enthusiastic over it, and would not be without it in my house.

Yours truly, M. A. GASPARO.

322 N. Pine Ave., Austin, Ill.

Invaluable for Family Use.

BOSTON, MASS., July 13, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used your Elixir for the past ten years, I can truly say that it is the best remedy for colics, galls, soreness, lameness, weak joints, or sprains I ever saw. It is the most valuable remedy for family use I can find for lame back, corns, rheumatism, sore throat, and headache.

Yours, etc.,
A. F. THING, Expressman,
481 Tremont Street.

Nervous Sick Headache Cured.

EAST ANDOVER, N. H., Feb. 9, 1885.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have been all my life at times troubled with severe attacks of nervous sick headache, have used many kinds of liniments and lotions recommended for it, without receiving any relief. Almost by accident (I may say) I tried your Elixir by freely bathing my temples, forehead, top of head and back of neck with the Elixir, and was relieved at once. I can in fullest confidence recommend it as a very valuable medicine, and should be in every house, ready at hand in case of need.

Very truly, H. W. KILBURN.

A Bad Strain Cured.

BOSTON, July 12, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Four years ago we had a horse so badly strained that it could only touch the toe of the off hind hoof to the ground, and we decided to give it to Mr. Ward, when you induced us to try your Elixir, and the result was this, in one week we put the horse to work, and continued to work him every day for two and a half years after.

R. G. NORSE & CO., 498 Albany Street.

Worm Powders do the Work.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16, 1893.

Mr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—After trying all the remedies suggested to me by my friends, I used three boxes of your Worm Powders, and they did the work. Anyone buying three boxes of me, if they do not get a cure I will refund the money.

Yours truly, GAIUS W. HUBBARD.

Best for Colic.

Jan. 1, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.— This is to certify that I have used Tuttle's Elixir, and cured a spavin on a mare that had been lame more than a year, and for colic I think it is the best I ever saw.

J. H. SHAW,
No. Weymouth & Boston Express.

Sciatic Rheumatism Relieved.

BOSTON, April 27, 1892.

Mr. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I used your Elixir as directed for sciatic rheumatism, and received relief immediately. Respectfully,

ORRIN RAY, 98 Union Street.

Best Powders in the Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.— Having used Tuttle's Elixir for speedy cuts on my mare, and enlarged cords and for bunches on horses, I think it has no equal; and having used your Condition Powders for my horse when he was scouring, and I could not get anything to stop him, until I tried your Powders, and I think them the best Powder in the market, and I can't say too much in recommending them to anyone having a horse out of condition. JAMES N. STUART, 21 Haverhill St.

Never Lost a Horse.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 3, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Owing to my dealing in horses, buying and selling them in great numbers, I have used in my own barn and given to my neighbors about sixty to eighty dozen bottles of your Elixir, and have never lost a horse since I used it. I give a dose to every horse that I bring in from the country for the purpose of acclimating them, and through the same have as yet had only the best results. I cannot say too much for your Elixir. I am never without it in my barn.

Yours respectfully,

118 and 120 Hasting St. MARTIN MAYERHOFER.

West Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify what I know in regard to your skill as a veterinary and your Elixir as a remedy. I own a well bred mare, Gertie C., that has been lame for fifteen months and has been treated by five different veterinaries without success. You remember about six weeks ago I wrote you for advice, and by using your medicine and following your advice my mare is practically all right. I started her in a race September 28; she won the first heat in 2.30½, the second in 2.29¼, and she will start in another race tomorrow. I would recommend your medicine to all owners of horses in the strongest of terms.

Respectfully yours, J. H. CREAGER.

Please answer.

Chronic Diarrhœa Cured.

Dublin, Neb., May 18, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I was troubled with chronic diarrhœa for over four years. Did not do any work. Had to rent my farm last spring. I took family and went to Vermont, my former home, hoping the change of climate would help me. It did not help me, I was worse than ever. About the first of November, being urged to use your Elixir by Albert Boardman, of Wolcott, Vt., I did so, after trying everything else and everybody's remedies and treatment of skilled physicians, and in one week's time I felt so well I did a good week's work carpentering. I have continued to improve, and have not taken but one-half dozen bottles. I do not have to take it now. I have followed the plow for eighty acres of land this spring. Have sold nearly eighteen dozen bottles of Elixir, also introduced your Worm and Condition Powders, Hoof Ointment and White Star. They all do more than claimed for them. This is my testimony of the power of your medicines.

Yours very truly, J. E. CLEVELAND.

Severe Pains in Chest and Lungs.

Morristown, Vt., May 13, 1891.

Mr. S. A. Tuttle, 4 Merrimac Street, Boston, Dear Sir.—Five years ago I was troubled with a severe pain in the chest and lungs, and nothing gave me relief until I tried your Elixir. I felt relieved after taking the first dose, and by the time I had taken one-third of a bottle the pain had entirely left me; and I can also say that for external use for lameness and soreness of bone or muscle it far exceeds anything that I ever used. I would not live without it.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. BOARDMAN.

Rheumatism Cured.

Allston, Mass.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—I was troubled with a severe attack of rheumatism, and was unable to walk. After applying your Elixir a few times I became entirely well. I can recommend it as the best liniment I have ever seen.

Respectfully yours,
MISS E. M. STOCKWELL.

Used with Perfect Success.

Boston, Mass., July 12, 1883.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—Having used your Elixir for sore backs, colic,

sprains, horse ail, spinal meningitis, all with perfect success, and would recommend it to all horse owners.
Lumber Dealers, 354 Albany St. BLACKMER & SHEPARD.

Best Liniment in Use.

BOSTON, Mar. 27, 1889.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—In regard to your Elixir will say it is the best liniment in use and cannot say too much for its good merits, also the White Star and the Condition Powders. As I have used all am speaking understandingly.

Dr. Tuttle has cured two horses of quittors for me and will say with surprising success. O. RAY, 98 Union St.

An Immediate Cure.

BOSTON, August 5, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—My horse Dandy had a sore on his side last winter and I had it doctored six months; at your suggestion last month I had applied Tuttle's Elixir diluted with water, and also gave him some of your Condition Powders, which effected an immediate cure. I also had the Elixir applied to some bleeding warts on my cow's teats, and there it also proved a success. My man tried it for his rheumatism, which was so bad that he expected to be obliged to give up work, and it relieved him at once and now he is nearly well. Having these several cures within a month, I thought it only justice to you to know the facts.

I am, yours truly, A. R. WHITTIER.

It is Excellent.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Will you send me another dozen bottles of your Elixir? I find it an excellent article. I have given several bottles of it to friends, which have proven satisfactory. Send as soon as possible. FRED McCARTHY,

1019 East 162d St., New York City.

Cannot Do Without It.

NEW YORK, December 2, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, V. S., Dear Sir.—The Elixir I ordered November 30 of your agent, Mr. C. E. Brewster, arrived all safe. Please accept thanks for shipping same promptly. I bought my first dozen last June and since then have not been without it for a single day, and as I have learned how valuable it is, I can't afford to get out. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. HOLLYER,
Supt. N. Y. Biscuit Co.'s Stables.

Inflammation Cured.

CLAYVILLE, N. Y., August 28, 1893.

S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Your Elixir worked to a charm on the enlarged leg, and took all inflammation and swelling entirely out of the leg. Enclosed find $2.00. On receipt send me at once a half-dozen more bottles of your Elixir. Yours, etc., W. H. DEWING.

Cured Spavin Lameness.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir on one of the worst

spavins that I ever saw on a horse, and it entirely cured the lameness. I also used it for rheumatism in my family, with just as good a result, and will cheerfully recommend it to any one in want of a liniment.

O. B. GOVE, Waits River, Vt.

Less Than One Bottle Cured.

WOLCOTT, VT., July 15, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I had a horse that had two bunches on his shoulder, caused by wearing a new collar. Less than one bottle of your Elixir cured it after six months' standing.

L. W. FISHER.

Saved a Heap of Time and Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Last June when you first called my attention to Tuttle's Elixir, on looking over your circular, I thought, this is another fraud cure-all, and I won't touch it; but you went at me so much in earnest, and talked in such a manner, that showed me you believed in it. I ordered a dozen to try it, Since I began to use it I have not failed to cure anything you told me the Elixir would do. Please send me two dozen at once, and when you open your New York office, as you wrote me you thought of doing, you can count me to help you all I can, as it is a pleasure to me, although I am kept very busy looking after five stables, sixty-seven men, and 136 horses, to speak a good word for Tuttle's Elixir, as it has saved me a heap of time and money. I find I can work my horses while treating them with the Elixir, and get better results than by older methods, where I kept them in the stable eating their heads off. A friend of mine that has used it on his runners for a body and leg wash, tells me he has never found its equal. Hoping you will meet with the success your valuable remedies deserve, I remain, Yours truly,

GEORGE B. HOLLYER,
Supt. N. Y. Biscuit Co.'s Stables.

Cures a Bad Sprain.

NEWTON, Aug. 8, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have used your Family Elixir for a bad sprain and I cannot say too much for the immediate relief I received from it. Yours truly,

F. L. HOLMAN.

Sciatica Relieved.

BROOKLINE, Sept. 13, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I was laid up in bed six weeks from sciatica last spring, and found no relief until I used your Tuttle's Elixir. Yours respectfully,

JOHN P. THOMAS,
No. 286 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.

Sciatica Cured.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I feel guilty that I have not before this informed you of the great good your Elixir has done to my father. He was taken last February with sciatica, and suffered as only one can with that trouble. We called our family doctor, who said "very little could be done in such a case." He grew worse instead of better under the

doctor's treatment, and finally by solicitation of a friend, tried your Elixir, the first application relieving him so much that he slept quietly, what he had been unable to do for weeks. He took it inwardly—before meals—and was bathed in it nightly, and by its use has been cured of the trouble, which seems miraculous at his age, for he will be ninety next April.

He is as smart as most men at seventy, taking care of our horse and doing very much work about our place. The horse is one that has been saved by your Elixir; he was dead lame, but by its daily use and by bandaging the ankle he has been cured. My father, Alden Sampson, can be seen any day at 21 Lyle Street, Oak Grove, Malden, to testify to the truth of the above. Sincerely yours,

M. S. WHETMORE,
21 Lyle St., Oak Grove, Malden.

Speedily Relieves Pain.

MORRISVILLE, VT.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Allow me to say in reference to your Elixir, which I have been using, that I consider it the best remedy for the speedy relief of pain. I have used it for lame back, headaches, neuralgia, etc., and it has never failed to cure. I would cheerfully recommend it to all.

Respectfully, ANNETTE L. BRACKETT.

Unequaled for Pleurisy.

WOLCOTT, Vt., June 19, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I wish to say to you and the public that I have used your Elixir, have found it one of the best medicines I ever used for pleurisy, and it has no equal. For headache it is second to none. I don't intend to be without it. H. N. CLEVELAND.

Great For Rheumatism.

BOSTON, July 28, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir for rheumatism of 25 years' standing, and can truthfully say that it is the only medicine that has ever done me any good. I have been confined to my bed for six months at a time, and could not move hand or foot. I was advised by a friend to try the Elixir, and in three days I was out, and all the symptons have disappeared, and I have commenced to gain in flesh. I had fallen away almost to a skeleton. When well I weighed 156½, now I weigh 110. You are at liberty to use this for reference.

Respectfully yours, HENRY B. NICHOLS,
43½ Charter St., Boston, Mass.

An Excellent Liniment.

WOLFBOROUGH, Dec. 20, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I think your Elixir an excellent liniment. It sells better than any I ever saw, and gives the best satisfaction.

Yours truly, FURBER & CLARK, Grocers.

Injured Knees Cured.

ALTON, N. H., Dec. 17, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—To whom it may concern:—This certifies that my horse, on the twentieth day of January, 1892, ran away with a hitching post and injured her knees so badly that she was pronounced worthless

by several prominent horse doctors. I tried various remedies for six weeks and she grew worse. I at length used Tuttle's Elixir, and in three weeks from the time I commenced to use it I had her on the road ready for work. The knees healed so nicely that it is difficult to find the scars.

WILBUT S. DAVIS, M. D.

From the Chicago Fire Department.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 3, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Having tested your Elixir for the different purposes for which you recommend it, would say: We use it on all horses in our department, and I must state that I have not found one instance where I have not received more benefits than advertised. We adopted it in our whole department. Men as well as horses are using it, and I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of it, as I never saw its equal. Yours very truly,

DR. EUGENE SULLIVAN,
In charge of the horses in the Chicago Fire Dept.

Invaluable for Man or Beast.

EASTPORT, ME., July 19, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used your Elixir for some time, I am convinced that it is one of the most valuable of medicines for man or beast. It has been used in this town to some extent, with the most satisfactory results. Yours truly, PIKE & KILBY,
Meat and provision dealers.

Used it With Great Benefit.

BOSTON, May 9, 1887.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—We have used your Elixir for many enlargements upon the horse with great benefit, and also have fully cured one of our boarder's horses of a curb, after laying him up some two or three weeks. Consider it a valuable liniment, and most cheerfully recommend its use in all stables. Very respectfully,

JAMES RIEDELL & CO.

Tuttle's Elixir Cures.

ALTON, May 20, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I fell from a wagon and hurt my back and I expected to have to keep quiet for a while. I went over to H. O. Tuttle's and got a bottle of your Elixir. I used it according to directions and in two days I went to work again. Yours truly,

JOHN AVERY.

The Best Liniment.

WOLFBOROUGH, Jan 1, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I cannot speak too highly in the praise of your Elixir. I use it in my livery stable and think that it is the best liniment I ever saw. Yours very truly,

FRANK E. COOK.

Tuttle's Family Elixir Cures.

ALTON, Feb. 1, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Twenty-two years ago I had lung fever, after which I had pneumonia, and for four weeks there was no action in

my left lung, and I was unable to leave my room for eleven weeks. I had to wear a plaster on the back and front of my lungs, if not, in 24 hours I would be so hoarse that I could not speak aloud. I have great difficulty in breathing. Last fall your agent, H. O. Tuttle, overtook me and asked me to ride, and I said I did not know as I could get home. I said to him I have about made up my mind that I shall not do much more work. He advised me to use Tuttle's Elixir. I have used nearly three bottles. I have never found anything that will relieve like that. I have done more work this winter than I have before for a long time. I cannot speak too highly in its praise for what it has done for me.

Yours truly, JOHN BERRY.

Thinks It Saved His Life.

ALTON, Dec. 10, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have had trouble with my lungs for a number of years and also a cough. Last November I was taken with a severe pain in my right side, the lower part of my lung. I was into your agent's (H. O. Tuttle's) house and was telling him how I was suffering, and he advised me to use Tuttle's Elixir. He told me to take a bottle and try it and if I was not satisfied he would pay me back my money. I took a bottle and I never had anything relieve me as quick as that did. I havn't felt so well for a number of years. I think it saved my life. I fell and hurt my shoulder seven years ago, and it has troubled me very much and your Elixir has helped me so that I do not have any trouble from it. Yours truly,

ALLEN ROBERTS.

Lameness Cured.

NEWTON CENTRE, Oct. 10, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir. —I cannot speak in too high terms of your wonderful Elixir. I had a horse that was lame; had him blistered and fired, but didn't cure him. Your agent, J. N. Danforth, of Brighton, Mass., asked me to try your Elixir. I applied the Elixir and he is as fine as any young colt. I drove him to the beach the other day. I will not sell him for one hundred and fifty dollars. I shall always keep it in my stable. Yours truly,

BEMIS & JEWETT,
Painters and Decorators, Station St.

Splint Cured.

PRINCE'S BAY, N. Y., July 17, 1893.

Dr. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—You will please send me one dozen bottles of your Elixir. Don't send me the Family Elixir. I want the same as I had before, for the horse. It took the splint off from his leg as nice as anything. Now mind the express directions this time, because I am in a hurry. H. L. ALLEN,

Pleasant Plains, N. Y.

Does All Claimed For It.

ALTON, Feb. 20, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I cannot speak in too high terms of your Elixir after what it has done for me. In June, 1892, I fell from a building and broke one rib, and came very near breaking my shoulder. I used your Elixir very freely, and in two weeks I was able to go to work

again. I think it will do all that you claim it will. When I was down to your office one year ago last October you asked me if I thought I could sell any of your Elixir in Alton. I said I would try. You gave me some with some of your advertisements, and I distributed them around through the town. I soon began to have call for it, and for the last year I have sold two gross of it in this town and I expect to sell double that amount the coming year. It is the best liniment I ever saw. I can recommend it to everyone. Yours very truly,

H. O. TUTTLE, Agent.

Considered Marvelous.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 11, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, My Dear Sir.—My boy Marcus is on his feet again, as good as ever. His recovery we all consider marvelous, and very fortunate for him you called in the first stages of his severe illness of inflammatory rheumatism. He was suffering terribly. The Elixir was applied frequently and with charming effect. He used it both internally and externally. The effect was noticeable each day. The disease seemed to spread, and very determined in almost all the joints. But the Elixir downed it, and instead of rheumatism crippling the boy the Elixir crippled the rheumatism, and the fifth day he got off the bed on his feet. The seventh day he took his position as book-keeper, where he was on his feet all the while, and now, one week after he left his bed, is as well as ever, and can be heard singing the praises of Tuttle's Elixir.

Truly, F. M. FAIRCHILD, Funeral Director,
158 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Superior to Anything.

Bristol, Conn., Oct. 3, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Esq., Dear Sir.—We use a great deal of the Elixir for a body wash and think it superior to anything we ever saw used when the horses come in warm. We wet them over with a solution of the Elixir, putting one bottle into four quarts of water, and put a blanket on a short time, then scrape them out, and in a very short time we can rub them dry and they will be warm and nice; don't seem to catch cold, and feel good. We take a solution of one bottle to one quart of water and wet their legs, then bandage over it, and we have pretty fair-looking horses. Please send me by freight, New York and New England Railroad, six dozen bottles of Ellxir and eight packages of condition powders and four of worm powders.

J. H. SESSIONS, Jr.

Used It For Eight Years.

Eastport, Me., July 22, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I would say in regard to your Elixir that it is a good medicine, for I have used it eight years and have sold it seven years, and am thoroughly convinced that it is one of the best liniments for the human family that I know of, and for horses it stands without a rival. I would not be without it in my house and stable.

Respectfully yours, JAMES I. BREWSTER,
Grocery dealer, North End, Eastport, Me.

Cured In Less Than a Week.

Alton, N. H., Dec. 17, 1892.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—I injured my side by falling out of a wagon. Was

so lame that I could not walk without great pain. I was advised to use Tuttle's Elixir by my physician and in less than one week was perfectly cured. WILLIAM WILLARD.

Cures Splint in a Week..

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 4, 1892.

Mr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Your kind favor of the third instant just received, together with one-half dozen Horse Elixir. I return five of the bottles of the family Elixir and keep one bottle, for which I enclose postal note for fifty cents. I am much pleased with the Elixir; so far we have taken off a small splint in a week, and it is the only thing I have even seen that had any good effect on wind puffs. I trust my last registered letter reached you safely. Very truly yours,

ROLAND KING.

Best Liniment Ever Used.

WOLCOTT, VT., July 15, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have doctored horses for the last 25 years, and I think your Elixir the best liniment I have ever used, and I would recommend it to anyone. C. M. GUYER.

Cheerfully Recommends It.

WOLCOTT, VT., May 27, 1891.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—Having used your Elixir for some time, curing a sprain and several ailments in horses, I can cheerfully recommend it to horse owners. Respectfully,

FRED. E. WHEELER.

"Send Me One Dozen Bottles."

NEW YORK, June 26, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Please find enclosed a check, for which please send me one dozen bottles of your Elixir. I have used all of the other order. Please send as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully, FRED McCARTHY,
1019 East 162d Street, New York City.

Cured in a Short Time.

STODDARD, N. H., April 25, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Enclosed please find $4.50 for one dozen bottles Tuttle's Elixir. My horse is cured; the Elixir cured her in a short time. I used about six bottles in all, including that we used when you were here. I worked the horse about half of the time while I was using the Elixir. I consider her completely cured, as it healed up all smooth without any bunch, and haired out good. She did some hard days' work last winter, and this spring have not worked her all the time. She is looking well. Please send me one dozen of the Elixir on sale prepaid, or I will pay the express and charge it to you on account of goods that you sent me on sale. Please receipt enclosed bill and send to me. Yours truly, F. J. REED.

Best Thing He Ever Saw.

NEWTON CENTRE, Oct. 16, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I will say that Dr. Tuttle's Elixir is the best thing I ever saw for sprains or lame horses. I have a horse; some

of my friends told me that my horse had a sprain. I said "He may have." He was lame. I bought two bottles of Dr. Tuttle's Elixir of J. N. Danforth of Brighton. I applied it the whole length of his limb. It took hold in the hock joint; he is now all right. Also the Family Elixir is a fine household medicine. Yours truly,

J. A. McLELLAN,
Carpenter and Builder.

Heartily Endoises It.

NEWTON, Aug. 9, 1893.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used Tuttle's Elixir in my hack and boarding stable for the past three years, I heartily endorse it for the general purposes for which it is recommended by the proprietors.

S. P. WHITMAN.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Without solicitation from yourself, or any one concerned in your Elixir, I wish to state that I have been using that article during the past ten years, and I am still using it with the greatest satisfaction. I can conscientiously recommend it to any and all persons requiring an article of this kind. Wishing you every success with your great remedy. and with my best regards.

I am sincerely yours, E. SEROR WILLIS,
Owner of Special Blend, Hotel Dufferin.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 8, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I used your Elixir upon a broken arm which was very much swollen and very painful. It reduced the swelling and relieved the pain quicker and better than any other liniment I could get. THOMAS MULLETT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 10, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your Elixir and find it all you recommend it. I have tried it for bone spavins and can fully recommend it to all, and would not be without it. Splints, shoe boils, thrush, itching of horses tails and manes it stops at once.

GEO. J. SMITH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 4, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle.—We beg to state that our attention was called to your Elixir last summer, and we have used it in connection with horse diseases ever since with good effect, and particularly in a case of severe horse distemper which affected the lungs. Its action was prompt and beneficial. Yours truly, POTTS & CO.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 4, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir upon horses that I have driven and with the best results. I consider it the best liniment I have ever seen. I have also used your Worm and Condition Powders, and have never seen them fail to do what you claim for them. Your Elixir and powders are the only ones I use now.

Respectfully yours, PATRICK KEEFE.

ST. JOHN, N. B. Feb. 16, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used your Elixir for some time,

curing a sprain, enlarged joints, and as a body wash. We take pleasure in recommending it to horse owners.

We remain yours respectfully, SCOTT BROS.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 28, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I cannot speak too highly in the praise of your Elixir. I use it in my stable and think that it is one of the best liniments I ever saw. Yours truly,

C. J. WARD,
Marsh Road, St. John, N. B.

Robertson, Kings County, N. B., Feb. 15, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I would say in regard to your Elixir, that it is an excellent medicine, for I have used it three years and have also sold them for the same period, and am thoroughly convinced that it is by far the best liniment in use today, both for man and beast. I also handle your Condition and Worm Powders and have always found them giving the very best results. Yours respectfully, T. E. TITUS.

Torbrook Mines, Annapolis County, N. S., Feb. 22, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I beg to state that I had a mare in my stable this winter suffering from spinal meningitis, and I firmly believe that the use of Tuttle's Elixir was the cause of her recovery, and have great pleasure in recommending it for use both in house and stable.

J. E. LECKIE, Torbrook, N. S.
Manager Torbrook Iron Co., Ltd.

Wilmot, Feb. 3, 1897.

Mr. Chas. Crocker, Meadow Valley, N. S., Dear Sir.—It gives me pleasure to answer your enquiry about Tuttle's Elixir bought from you. I have been using it in my stable and house for two years; also have supplied many of my friends, and all bear testimony that it is one of the best liniments on the market today for man or beast. Yours truly,

T. A. PEARSON, Station Agent, D. A. R.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 16, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Dear Sir.—We have been selling your Elixir and Worm and Condition Powders for years, and have yet to hear of one case where they have not done everything claimed for them. We have used the Elixir and powders in our stables and with the most satisfactory results. We consider your Elixir by far the best horse liniment we have ever seen, and the powders have no equal.

Respectfully yours, etc., PUDDINGTON & MERRIT.

South Farmington, Annapolis County, N. S.

C. H. R. Crocker, Dear Sir.—I take great pleasure in answering your enquiries as regards Tuttle's Elixir. It is the greatest liniment I ever used. I have used it as a leg and body wash, and for strains and bruises and always found it effectual, and my barn is never without it, and never will be if I can help it. I had a three-year-old colt that stocked in her hind legs very bad. I gave her medicine and did everything I ever heard of, but with no avail. As a last resort, I got a bottle of Tuttle's Elixir and soaked them twice which took a whole bottle, and in a week the enlargement disappeared and never returned. Yours truly,

Z. S. BANKS.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—We have used your Elixir for over five years for all horse ailments. We had a horse lame for over a year; two bottles cured him, and has not been lame since. Would recommend it to all. Respectfully, M. F. JOSELYN & SON.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Having used Tuttle's Elixir Liniment for the past months, am very much pleased with the same, and consider it one of the best preparations of the kind in the market.

W. JOHNSTON.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 20. 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—Would certify that I have used Tuttle's Elixir in my stables and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best liniment known for the horse in cases of sprains, puffs, or cuts. Have also know of its use by the best American horsemen who can endorse the above statement. Yours truly, JOHN RYAN,

King Square.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 19, 1897.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have been driving horses for seventeen years. For sore neck and shoulders I would use no other liniment than your Elixir. It can't be beat. My wife, who was troubled with neuralgia, and who tried nearly every other liniment, found none that helped her like your valuable Elixir Liniment. As for your Condition Powders, I would use no other, and highly recommend them, not only for horses but also for poultry. Yours truly,

SCOVIL SMITH.

Kentville, N. S. June 9, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have used your Elixir in my stable for some time, supplied by your agent, C. H. R. Crocker, and I can say it is the best liniment I ever used: and I cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of a medicine for man or beast. Yours truly,

J. McINTOSH.

South Farmington, Annapolis County, N. S.

Mr. C. H. R. Crocker, Dear Sir.—In answer to your inquiry as to the value I place on your Tuttle's Elixir, I must say it gave me the best satisfaction I ever got from any liniment I ever used. The horse I used it on had his leg wrenched in the woods lumbering. I only used two bottles on him and he was all right. Now I keep a bottle on hand all the time, and I cheerfully recommend it to all horsemen. I remain,

Yours truly, J. BARNARD BROWN,

P. O. Box, 8.

Waterville, N. S., June 10, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—This is to say that I used your liniment and I think it is one of the best. Would use no other when I can get yours. Yours truly, R. L. PINIO.

Torbrook Mines, N. S., Jan. 28, 1897.

C. H. R. Crocker, Agent for Tuttle's Elixir, Dear Sir.—In reply to your inquiry respecting Tuttle's Elixir, I can safely say that it is the best liniment I ever used either for man or beast. I used it on Special Blend as a body and leg wash according to directions, and I consider there is

nothing equal to it for that purpose; and I cheerfully recommend it to any in need of a liniment. Yours truly, J. B. BORTEAUX.

Ashlawn Farm, Hankport, N. S., June 9, 1896.

C. H. R. Crocker, Dear Sir.—It gives me much pleasure to say a good word for the valuable remedy, Tuttle's Elixir, that I do not consider my stable of horses safe without some on hand all the time.

Yours truly, W. C. ZALCOM.

Meadow Vale, Annapolis County, N. S., March 11, 1896.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for two years with rheumatism in my shoulders. Have tried various other liniments and can frankly say that I could not see as they gave the least particle of relief. By this time, being very skeptical as regards patent medicines, and thinking like many others that there was no cure for rheumatism, was fully determined not to buy any more liniments. I was however, over-persuaded by your agent, C. H. R. Crocker, to try one bottle, and can truthfully say that two applications according to directions, entirely cured me. I suffered the most distracting pain that I could not sleep nights, but since using your wonderful remedy, when I pillow my head I am soon in the land of dreams. I would not be without Elixir in my house if it cost five dollars per bottle. Yours respectfully, N. R. NEILEY.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Boston, Mass., Dear Sir.—Having tested your Elixir for the different purposes for which you recommend it, would say: We use it on all horses in our department, and I must state that I have not found one instance where I have not received more benefits than advertised. We adopt it in our whole department. Men as well as horses are using it, and I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of it, as I never saw its equal.

Yours very truly, M. C. CHADBURN,
Driver of Hironson molly block, Montreal, P. Q.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle, Esq., Dear Sir.—We use a great deal of the Elixir for a body wash and think it superior to anything we ever saw used when the horses come in warm. We wet them over with a solution of the Elixir, putting one bottle into four quarts of water, and put a blanket on a short time, then scrape them out, and in a very short time we can rub them dry and they will be warm and nic; don't seem to catch cold, and feel good. We take a solution of one bottle to two quarts of water and wet their legs, then bandage over it, and we have pretty fair looking horses. Please send me by freight, two dozen bottles of Elixir and eight packages of Condition powders, and four of Worm powders.

Yours truly, CHARLES PALMER,
Webster House, Montreal, P. Q.

Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

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Tuttle's Elixir is Used and Endorsed by Adams Express Co.

$5,000 Reward

IN view of the fact that certain medicines are backed by testimonials of a bogus character, I desire to emphasize the fact that each and every testimonial printed in this book is genuine, I consequently offer the above reward to anyone who will prove that any testimonial herein printed is not genuine.

These testimonials are the voluntary expressed opinions of people who have actually tested the merits of either

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR
TUTTLE'S AMERICAN CONDITION POWDERS,
TUTTLE'S AMERICAN WORM POWDERS,
TUTTLE'S HOOF OINTMENT,
TUTTLE'S WHITE STAR, or
TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR,

and know whereof they speak.

The claims I make regarding the value of the above remedies are well supported by evidence of an indisputable character.

DR. S. A. TUTTLE.

OFFICES AND LABORATORY

... OF ...

S. A. TUTTLE, V.S.,

Corner Beverly and Travers St., Boston, Mass.

PRESS OF LOUNSBERY NICHOLS AND WORTH COMPANY, BOSTON